REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 13 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pongtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin		Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	New York	Tiehling
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tientsin
	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
	Rangoon	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw.
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00 0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay.
opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

We want every reader to understand,
THAT THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied, Please note the following:
IN OUR EMPORIUM
1. High class Silks Crepe de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.
OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, Coton Waste, Gutterfly, Dropping, Cotton Mix, Pala, etc.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Sheth Sarafally Allibhoy, at his Godown at Sankali Street, Madanpura.

1 Lot, Cotton and Cotton Waste.
1 Lot, Gutterfly, dropping, cotton mix, pala, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1918, will be received by them till THE EVENING, of WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IV of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of castor seed, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of barley, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, loose iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, loose pipes empty wooden casks, bundles of printed forms, packages of luggage, bags of dry dates, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

TO-DAY TUESDAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, GOLD WATCH, JEWELLERY, ETC.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay very rich artistic teak and blackwood furniture of best make style and finish.

From a gentleman.
One gold repeater watch specially meant for races.
From an office.
One Godrej safe.
From a gentleman.
One diamond ring.

To close and settle the partnership accounts one lot jewellery consisting of Bracelet bangle, Rings Marquis, Rose rings tie-pin, sarrie-pin ear rings, kudajodi, etc., all set with precious diamonds, pearls, emeralds.

Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ramchandra Balaram and at the instructions from the Transferee of the Mortgage executed by the said Ramchandra Balaram on the 15th day of January, 1915 and made between the said Ramchandra Balaram Naik of the one part and Rehmatbai widow of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that plot of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon which said plot of land is known as plot No. 43 of the Estate of the Board situate lying and being at First Nagpada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3602 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 and street Nos. 11 and 12 and are bounded on or towards the East partly by plot No. 42 and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North partly by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage and partly by plot No. 42 of the said Estate leased to the Trustees of the Temple of Vithoba and on or towards the South by Second Peerkhan Street and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars & Conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1918.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

PLAGUE
90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.
DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula
BOMBAY No 8.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20) words 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Sing'e Copy.....		TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Sing'e Copy		ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

EDUCATIONAL.

STUDENTS desirous of appearing for the UNION of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION to be held in April, 1918, at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road, must register their names with the Principal, on or before 23rd January, 1918. Subjects:—SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING and all other COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS. 1735

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential reliable and hardworking SALESMAN to work Sundry Japan lines and also hunder lines. Apply Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1732

WANTED—A CLERK with a knowledge of Typing. Apply to the MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 1772

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced B.A., Inter, strong in English, for the Ramjash G. E. School, Jharia. Hindi knowing preferred. Apply sharp with expected salary to RAMPRASAD N. 1730

WANTED—OFFICE SECRETARY and SALESMAN (both seperate) of high family for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, previous experience and lowest salary to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines, Etawah U. P. to teach English, Mathematics, History and Geography upto the Matric or Middle Class for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. Minimum qualifications should be Matric or Senior Cambridge Certificate. Experienced and elderly applicants will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates, stating full terms to RAJ NARAIN, B.A.C.E., Executive Engineer, U. P. Canals, Etawah. 1499

WANTED.

WANTED—Two-ton LOCO. STEAM CRANE, 5ft. 6in. gauge, state price, maker and length of Gib. Apply Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1782

WANTED—An ELECTRIC CRANE of about three tons capacity, complete with lifting and hoisting tackle. Apply Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort.

TWO-SEATER LIGHT PUGEOT with Dickey, 10 h.p., water-cooled, including hood, screen, Stephney, horn, tools, lamps, Binks carburettor, high tension Magneto ignition. Fast powerful, economical car in good condition. Price Rs. 2,000 only to immediate purchaser. Apply sharp to T. G. SULLIVAN, Public Works Office, Fort. 1781

TENTS AND SHOLDARIS FOR SALE—Swiss Cottage Tent, 11 by 12, with Verandahs (Double Fly) old, but serviceable, Rs. 250; Officer Double Fly 80 lb. Tent with Bath Room and Servant's Tent with Furniture, good serviceable condition, Rs. 150; also 8 large Sholdaris, good serviceable condition, Rs. 30 each. Apply EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 1783

CUMMINS BALING PRESS FOR SALE.—32 double and 4 single Roller Gins, one double cylinder opener, one compound Ruston Proctor condensing 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke 110 I. H. P. Engine, one Tinker Shenton Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6½ft. by 120 lbs., one Cummins Henry Berry Press and a Hydraulic Engine 40 N. H. P., also a 10ft. Lathe and a Drilling Machine, all complete in running order. Send offers to MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hony. Magistrate, Hapur, Dist. Meerut, U. P. 1714

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Dining Hall for the use of workmen in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, measuring 6,000 square feet. Tenderers should send their own specifications and design along with their tenders which should reach this Office not later than the 28-1-1918 for submission to the Directors of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SUPERINTENDENT.
Ammunition Factory,
Kirkee, 12th January, 1918. 1785

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited:—

1. For Furnishing and Equipping the Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, for 50 beds and Nurses' and Staff's quarters.
2. For alterations and repairs to the building, outhouses, etc.
3. For laying out the garden and grounds, for open air treatment of patients, open air school, and for recreation and exercise.

Apply for particulars to:—
J. A. TURNER, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
N. H. CHOKSY, M.D., F.C.P.S.,
Joint Hon. Secretaries & Treasurers.
Sanitary Institute,
1787 Princess Street, Bombay.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSERVANCY.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned upto 15th February, 1918, for the appointment of Superintendent of Conservancy, Health Department.

The person appointed will, under the direction of the Executive Health Officer, have the charge and control of the whole of the conservancy and town cleansing of the City, including a staff of about 7,000 labourers and the supervision of the working of 1,000 pairs of bullocks and carts and 12 to 14 motor lorries.

Applicants should have experience of Indian labour and should have some knowledge of motor traction and mechanical engineering.

The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300—500,- plus Rs. 50,- conveyance allowance, according to qualifications.

The appointment when made permanent will be pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules and leave will be granted to permanent incumbents according to the Civil Service Regulations.

The appointment now to be made will be temporary for a period of two years. In the event of the person appointed being subsequently made permanent in the post, the above conditions as to salary, pension and leave will have effect as from the date of entry upon duties.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to—

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1918. 1643

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREACHER & CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 25 per share will be paid on and after 15th instant on the Shareholders handing over their Share Certificates to the Central Bank of India, Limited, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHAPOORJI NOWROJI GAZDER,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 14th January, 1918. 1789

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SALE OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS FOR DEMOLITION AND THE REMOVAL OF THE MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on the 21st January, 1918, for the demolition and the removal of the materials of the undermentioned buildings, now standing on the site of the old David Sassoon Reformatory, Lamington Road, Bombay. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms and conditions of sale will be issued by this office on payment of the usual fees, on week days, during office hours, on application, personally or by Agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

Serial and distinguishing Nos.	Names of buildings.
22/3	Workshop (Painters) two storied.
22/5	Carpenters' Workshop with boys' Dormitory on upper storey.
22/6	Workshop and school with boys' Dormitory on upper storey.

Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 12th January, 1918. 1788

S. S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"
ARRIVED ON 12TH JANUARY, 1918.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA"
ARRVED ON 14TH JANUARY, 1918.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI, wife of ARDESHIR SAGARJI KALINIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the right to obtain a lease from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of the piece or parcel of land agreed to be leased by the said trust by its letter No. 212 of 1916 dated 12th January, 1916, together with the hereditaments and premises thereon since erected and built by the said Bai Shirinbai described in the schedula hereunder written and in the alternative for the absolute sale of all the same leasehold premises described in the Schedule hereunder for all the residue of the term agreed to be granted by the said City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise are requested to make such claim known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14K, Hunum Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim (if any), and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Harvey Road being Plot No. 112 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage tenement or buildings standing erected thereon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 794 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid Harvey Road on or towards the West by Plot No. 111, on or towards the North by service passage and Plot No. 113 and on or towards the South by the Laburnum Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2883(22) and Street Nos. 6, 8 and 1 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1794. Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Success
To-day Tuesday, Jan. 15th
"B. O. C. VARIETY"
Plan open at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
6-30 p. m. 9-45 p. m.
GRAND OPENING
WEEK DAYS TWO SHOWS
6-30 and 9-45 p.m. sharp.
SUNDAYS ONLY ONE SHOW 6 P. M.



ERECTED ON DHOBI TALAO
DE VILLIERS
THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN
PRESENTING THE GRANDEST MOST DARING BEWILDERING ILLUSIONS.



Assisted by
MISS MILLIE OSBERY—Soubrette and Dancer
MISS EVA RENEE—Wonderful Experiments in Telepathy
MISS ROSA WITHMAN—One of the Three Graces
MISS OLGA LYALL—In Charming Illusions
JAKE WOOLLOOMOOLOO—Quaint Comedian
HARRY JESSEL
ONE OF LONDON'S POPULAR COMEDIAN IN HIS LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES
ALSO IMPERSONATIONS OF THE GREAT
CHARLIE CHAPMAN
PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC TO BE
THE BEST SHOW IN INDIA
Ever Achieving Success.

Prices:
1st Class Rs. 3; 2nd Class Rs. 2; 3rd Class Re. 1
Gallery, Indians only As. 8 and 4.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE Except in 4 As.
N.-C. O's., Privates, Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 2 and 1 only.

5 minutes from Victoria Terminus
3 „ „ Marine Lines Station
Trains and Tram cars everywhere will wait for after shows.
Show over 11-45 p. m.

1st Class Seats only can be Booked at MOVING THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO Daily.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Premier Theatre of the East.
FILLIS' WILD WEST CIRCUS.
Fifth week in Bombay and still a huge success
4TH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
MORE ADDITIONS!
MORE ADDITIONS!!
MORE ADDITIONS!!!
From an extensive repertoire.
A host of supplementary Attractions headed by
MAD'LE. COLLETTE
The Graceful Dancer of the Parisian Stage, in a series of
SERPENTINE DANCING.
"A'la Love Freer"
WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS,
Marvellous Scenic Effects.
NEW TRICK HORSES.
THE FUN MERCHANTS
Will introduce New Patents to the Bombay Public.
A full company of ARTISTS & ANIMALS.
ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT
AT 9-30 P. M.
Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Booking at Rose & Co's and at the Theatre
TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURE
PATHE GAZETTE
CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE
V. C.
TINY TOM AS A DOMESTIC HELP.
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, and Anas. 8 & 4.

THE EXCELSIOR
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.
2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Second instalment of
PATHE'S SUPER FEATURE SERIAL
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
featuring
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
One of the most charming and beautiful actresses on the Screen.
ALSO
LONESOME LUKE
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
PRICES—Special Private Boxes:—Rs. 8. Boxes Rs. 6. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.
"ALWAY'S A GOOD SHOW."

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Da. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to:—
The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc.,
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED
Workmanship guaranted.
KEEN EDGE COMPANY.
Cutlers surgical Instruments Repairers.
Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY.
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

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AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT 2
GALA VARIETIES AND CINEMA

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 p. m.

presents

SELECTED VARIETIES

by the

Gaiety Artistes

and

CHOICE CINEMA

INCLUDING A STAR DRAMA

Race with Death

THURSDAY JANUARY 17th
GAIETY'S RED LETTER DAY

TOM MELBOURNE'S
LATEST AND GREATEST HIT
A Musical Burlesque in 9 Scenes

ALI BABA

at

COLABA
A NONSENSICAL VERSION
of the
FORTY THIEVES
With Special Lyrics and Music mostly
BY
TOM MELBOURNE
THE
Funniest & Most Costly
Burlesque Ever Produced in Bombay
WATCH The Opening DATE
THURSDAY JANUARY 17TH
Seats Now Booked at the Gaiety Theatre

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Return of an Old Favourite

HENRI KRAUS

The fine dramatic star of the French Stage famous in Bombay for his wonderful performances in

"LES MISERABLES"

and

"FLANDERS MY COUNTRY"

IN

A charming Romance of beautiful France produced and staged by HENRI KRAUS

"THE TRAMP"

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE

AS

"THE PLUMBER."

Next Saturday, Jan. 19th

The greatest Naval subject ever shown.

The Navy League's Patriotic Film

Produced in co-operation with the British Admiralty:

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND."

Written and produced by Lawrence Cowen featuring

BARONESS HELENE GINGOLD.

This amazing and epoch-making British production was only rendered possible through the generous facilities granted to the author by the Admiralty and the

House of Commons.

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

A Romance of our own times.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 12th

Bar Silver Spot			48 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—steady.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st			4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.			4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months			4 3/4
" " 6			4 3/4
Interest day to day loans			3 1/4
7 day market loans			3 5/8
Consols 2½ %			55½
Rupee Paper 5%			49½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan			64½
Government Securities 3 %			55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs			27.20

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 12th.

5% 1925—1928	£86
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 12th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Value	£0 0
Toria Rapeseed Dec -Jan. Value	£00

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value	2 8½
Plantations First Later Crepe Feb.-Mar Steadier Buyers	2/5½

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of the 3rd ultimo has been delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Jan. 14.

This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 597 Exchange and Rs. 602 Association. Owing to a Hindu Holiday the Marwadi bazaar for forward business was open only for about an hour, and closed at 3-15 p.m. The opening price for Good Broach was Rs. 593/4 Exchange, and with small fluctuations the rate gradually declined to Rs. 589 Exchange, that being the closing quotation. On Association terms the closing price was Rs. 593. Only a moderate business was done. Many quotations are nominal in the absence of business. Fine Khamgaum Akola January Association terms was about Rs. 5 higher than Exchange. Our rates are Exchange terms.

The ready market was open at Colaba and a fair business was done. Prices were easier.

QUOTATIONS 3-15 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	589
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	—	January	Nominal.
" Nawar Kampti	—	"	592"
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	Nominal
" Khandesh	—	"	"
" Mathia	—	"	"
" Bengal	—	"	"
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	579"

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 14TH JANUARY 1918

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	526	481		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab.	540			"
M.G. Wardha	650			"
M. G. Nagpore	650			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	593			"
M.G. Khandesh	576			"
M.G. Mathia	565			"
M.G. Broach	612	601	590	1-25 April

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 12th January :—

Cotton	9,916 bales.
Wheat	1,283 cwts
Linseed	6,715 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	115 "
Gingellyseed	22 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	385 "
Castorseed	3,096 "
Ajwa	2,867 "
Myrabollams	708 "
Cottonseed	7,872 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	8,282 "
Jowar	46 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	9,375 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The Silver market was quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 28-1.
Sovereign 17-8.
Silver Ready ex-duty 100-8.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 100-12.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192?.
3 months Sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 143?.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297?.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 0-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 90.
3 per cent small pieces 57.
3 per cent small pieces 68½.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 88.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed long-dated 79½.
Municipal long-dated 78½.
Municipal short-dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 6 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done both in Mill-shares as well as in Tata Iron and Steel shares. In the new market also similar conditions prevailed. Both the markets are without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1990, Simplexs 855, Pearls 615, New Greats 312/8, Madhavjees 2230, Indore Malwas 392/8, Fazulbhoys 832/8, Davids 620, Currimbhoys 425, Centurs 430; Nagpurs 2605, Bombay Uniteds 870, Katni deferred 1550, Tatas Ordy. 271/4, Alcocks 1290, Bombay Burmas 1065, and Tata Hydros 1210.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1995, Simplexs 852/8, Indore Malwas 400, Davids 627/8 Nagpur 2690, Bombay Uniteds 875, Centurys 422/8, Swans 520, Tatas Ordy. 272/8 Bombay Burmas 1070, and Tata Hydros Ordy. 1210.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 12th January, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		80,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs.	24,77,188	
" Deposits at Branches	79,10,644	
		1,35,87,832
Other Deposits		22,22,50,340
Post Bills		6,321
Sundries		20,61,445
	Rs.	31,75,13,458

ASSETS. Rs.

Government Securities	7,20,86,758
Other authorised Securities	22,49,479
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,33,00,940
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,91,70,889
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,70,10,413
Dead Stock	6,62,200
Stamps	7,098
Bullion	3,186
Balances with other Banks	10,30,694
Sundries	3,33,806
Cash	13,08,39,895
Rs.	31,75,13,458

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 22 1917.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £410,715, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has been engaged in New York for shipment to Chile

SILVER.

The market remains quietly steady, but far from vigorous in tone. The Shanghai exchange has shown a disposition to rally from the rate of 3s. 11¼d., which it recently touched.

It has been reported from America, but not yet officially confirmed, that the British and United States Governments have bought jointly 100,000,000 ounces of silver for delivery in 1918, of which 60,000,000 ounces are intended for India, (at the rate of 5,000,000 ounces a month), and the remainder for the financing of troops in France and elsewhere.

The rate indicated was 89d for delivery in New York and 85d in San Francisco. The former figure works out at 40.11d. per standard ounce, (based on 476), the present U. S. exchange). This would compares favourably with 43.05d. per ounce standard, the mintage value of the rupee, calculated at 15, rupees to the sovereign.

Should the news be correct, the assurance of so substantial a price for silver deliverable in 1918, should stimulate individual mines to increase their output, and it is quite possible that the total of 100,000,000 ounces, large though it be, will not represent half the world's output for next year.

The Indian Currency Returns given below record a further increase in the holding of gold by the Indian Treasury.

Notes in circulation October 31, Rs. 11,477 lakhs.

Notes in circulation November 7, Rs 11,415, lakhs.

Notes in circulation November 15, Rs. 11,364, lakhs.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion October 31, Rs. 2,916, lakhs.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion November 7, Rs. 2,836, lakhs.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion November 15, Rs. 2,706, lakhs.

Gold coin and bullion in India October 31, Rs. 2,190, lakhs.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 7, Rs. 2,238, lakhs.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 15, Rs. 2,315, lakhs.

Gold out of India October 31, Rs. 193 lakhs

Gold out of India November 7, Rs. 193 lakhs.

Gold out of India November 15, Rs. 195 lakhs.

The stock in Bombay on November, 29th consisted of 3,700 bars, the same as held on the 12th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on November 19th consisted of about 23,300,000 ounces in sycee and 14,800,000 dollars, as compared with about 25,700,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars on the 3rd instant.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

November 16, 43¼d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 17 43 3/8 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 19, 43 3/8 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 20, 43 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 21, 43 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 23, 42 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

Average 43 281.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 9/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th January, 1918, was 30.110 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer if ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.898 Inches
Temperature of Air	75 2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5 "
Dew Point	63.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.674 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do.	68.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do.	134 Miles.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

Disturbance in the extreme north caused local snowfall in Kashmir, light local rain in north Punjab, the heaviest fall of snow being seven inches at Sonamarg. Conditions remain disturbed in the south of the Bay and rain has fallen locally in the extreme south of the peninsula, Tinnevelly had one and a half inches and Trivandrum three quarters.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain south-east Madras some snow in Kashmir.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	14	m	0	5	30	3 14	m	6	12	17 6
			0	3a	27	11		6	0a	14 6
Tues.	15	m	0	43	30	6 15	m	6	52	16 11
			0	40a	28	2		6	48a	14 11
Wed.	16	m	1	22	30	4 16	m	7	34	16 6
			1	36a	28	0		7	26a	15 11
Thur.	17	m	2	2	29	9 17	m	8	18	16 5
			2	26a	27	7		8	11a	17 3
Fri	18	m	2	41	28	10 18	m	9	6	18 7
			2	23a	26	10		9	4a	18 9
Sat.	19	m	3	20	27	9 19	m	10	3	19 11
			4	30a	26	2		10	11a	20 3
Sun.	20	m	4	23	26	7 20	m	11	13	17 3
			5	55a	25	9		11	48a	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
14	(Monday)	h.	7h 15m.	h.	6h 0m.
15	(Tuesday)	h.	7h 15m	h.	6h 21m.
16	(Wednesday)	h	7h 15m	h.	6h 22m
17	(Thursday	h	7h 15m	h	6h 23m
18	(Friday)	h	7h 15m	h	6h 23m.
19	(Saturday)	h	7h 15m	h	6h 24m.
20	(Sunday)	h	7h 16m	h	6h 24m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918.	5	5	19.6 p m.
New Moon	"	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	8	44 2 a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the Peninsula and rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan. Some showers have occurred also in the extreme north.

Isolated showers may occur in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 14th of January 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Sunshine Hours. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	2.46	+0.43
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	46.6	82	..	0.02	—0.38
Rawalpindi	66.3	38.4	94	0.26	4.47	+2.44
Lahore	69.5	44.3	81	..	0.09	—0.79
Hissar	75.0	44.1	82	..	0.18	..
Ambala	71.7	42.4	87	..	0.89	—0.93
Delhi	73.8	52.2	75	..	0.19	—0.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.1	48.6	69	..	0.08	—0.56
Mainpuri	75.0	46.2	86	..	0.04	—0.69
Jhansi	76.4	46.3	80	..	0	—0.62
Cawnpore	73.0	48.7	96	..	0.40	—0.61
Allahabad	74.6	45.7	93	..	0.30	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	76.1	45.2	67	..	0.02	—0.23
Karachi	75.9	56.5	73	..	0	—0.38
Ajmer	72.0	46.4	78	..	0	—0.57
Jaipore	75.6	50.1	55	..	0	—0.53
Kotah	76.6	49.8	92	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	65.2	49.4	40	..	0	—0.47
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Rajkot	81.1	50.4	15	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	83.4	51.8	66	..	0	—0.32
Surat	88.5	59.0	54	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.7	56.0	39	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.0	48.0	44	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	75.8	51.4	56	..	0	—0.35
Indore	75.6	47.1	56	..	0	—0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.3	47.5	75	..	0.98	—0.17
Saugor	75.8	49.4	64	..	0	—1.32
Hoshangabad	78.5	50.0	66	..	0	—1.09
Khandwa	84.2	53.1	57	..	0	—0.88
Akola	84.3	56.5	48	..	0	—1.80
Amraoti	82.3	55.3	49	..	10	—1.32
Nagpur	80.8	51.5	5	..	0	—1.42
Chanda	81.3	51.2	84	..	0	—1.18
Raipur	80.9	54.6	95	..	0	—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	68.8	73	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	86.5	72.5	59	..	0.98	+0.36
Marmugao	84.4	72.7	82	..	5.96	+4.79
Karwar	86.9	71.2	89	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.9	55.7	45	..	1.40	+0.66
Ahmednagar	86.2	61.3	29	0.06	1.20	+0.20
Poona	81.2	60.3	70	..	3.65	+2.60
Sholapur	83.4	61.2	68	..	0.51	—0.89
Bijapur	75.0	61.4	82	..	1.07	—0.12
Belgaum	79.5	61.9	84	..	4.61	+2.76
Aurangabad	81.7	53.4	66	..	0.38	—0.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.8	56.5	83	..	0	—0.77
Hyderabad	74.0	59.5	63	..	1.87	+0.73
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.2	73.2	69	..	2.46	—0.94
Calicut	86.4	72.3	82	..	7.27	+1.18
Cochin	91.0	72.8	84	0.90	14.02	+5.79
Colombo	86.4	71.2	90	0.01	18.36	—0.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.0	64.3	70	..	11.34	+5.22
Bellary	77.2	62.6	87	..	2.39	+0.10
Cuddapah	82.5	68.4	75	0.18	4.72	—0.16
Madras	82.4	74.8	77	..	13.31	—2.19
Nanselam	77.1	68.3	84	..	2.36	—1.13
Coimbatore	86.4	67.7	78	..	7.03	+2.84
Trichinopoly	86.1	70.2	72	..	6.4	—1.52
Negapatam	85.7	73.5	71	0.04	38.77	+9.02

NEW BOLO DOSSIER DISCOVERED.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S STATEMENT IN MALVY DEBATE.

The sitting of the Paris Chamber on Nov. 29 lasted nearly nine hours, and it was near midnight when the House separated, having adopted, by 512 votes to 2, the finding of the special Committee that the Malvy case should be tried before the High Court of the Senate.

M. Jobert, continuing the debate after M.M. Barres and Sembat, elicited an important declaration from M. Clemenceau by declaring that, after his interventions in the scandals the Prime Minister had no other alternative than to be a slanderer or to act as an implacable justiciary. M. Clemenceau, speaking from the bench, said:—

The Chamber has the prerogative peculiar to it of impeaching a Minister. I have not to interfere. It is not for me to pronounce on the substance, any more than on the procedure. The Chamber exercises the plenitude of its right. But that does not exclude the prerogative of Governments. I remind the House that not a week has elapsed since in this place I said:—"I will bring you my decision." Yes, I will lay them on the table of the House. You will not have to wait long. There are judicial investigations pending. They have been delayed in circumstances of which the Chamber is not aware. In the investigation of the Duval affair the accused man remarked:—"Why do you question me on such and such document, since it is in your possession?" "What do you mean?" "I mean it is at the Prefecture of Police." "Why has it not been communicated to me? Ask the police."

Amid intense excitement M. Clemenceau continued:—

And the Chief of the Prefecture Bureau, on being questioned, invoked professional secrecy. While the Judges d'Instruction are toiling there is at the Prefecture of Police a whole collection of *dossiers* which have not been communicated to the magistrates. Two days ago a new Bolo *dossier* was discovered in the Bureau. Gentlemen, I am speaking the truth. I should be a scoundrel if at this moment I were to let personal rancour influence me. Allusion has been made to my implacable will. Yes, I have an implacable will, though I am not free from what the ancients called human charity I repeat that you will not have long to wait. But give me and my Minister of Justice time to finish. Not a day passes without the Minister of Justice and myself discussing the judicial side of the questions at issue. Give me a few more days' credit. The Chamber will do its whole duty according to its lights. But the Government will also do its duty, its whole duty.

Hearty applause showed that M. Clemenceau had not made this appeal in vain. M. Jobert thanked the Prime Minister, saying :—"I see we can count on your energy. What you have said about the Prefecture of Police shows what difficulties justice has to contend with." "And I have not said everything," interjected M. Clemenceau.

After this M. Renaudel continued the discussion, and finally M. Malvy made a supreme appeal. He said:—

France must know without delay if it is true that I delivered up military and diplomatic documents, especially dealing with the Chemin des Dames, and whether I have fomented military troubles at the front. Honour is above everything. I am an honest man, and I wish to leave my children the name of an honest man.

The House then proceeded to vote.—"The Times."

Mrs. Laxmibai G. K. Gadgil, member of the Committee of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund by the kind permission of Captain Steele, O.C., distributed sweets this morning to members of the University Company, I. D. F., here under canvass for rifle practice. The men fell in and received their packets of sweets including those appropriate for the "Makar Sankranti" day.

Alleged Favouritism

IN

Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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Civil Surgeon's' remarkable statement declares Patient cured in one month.

Mother writes 3rd January:—

"She has been taking your medicine for a month and has just finished it. Yesterday I had her lungs thoroughly examined by our Civil Surgeon, who said he could find nothing to show she had consumption."

"HOPELESS" CASE.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Ill 14 years, bedridden, frequent haemoptysis, very high temperature, great loss of weight. Well known lady writes 31st December after 2 months' medicines:

"The patient is stronger certainly and has resumed all her work. Her temperature has not risen for about 2 weeks and she has gained six pounds."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Famous Bombay Specialist declared her condition was extremely critical. Husband writes 5th January:

"She moves about the place from morn to night and does not complain of the slightest fatigue."

Names and addresses willingly given to genuine enquirers.

GREAT SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.

Patient after patient is making splendid progress.

Gentleman, who spent 12 years in England and France trying to get cured, reports marked improvement in 7 days.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
at Orient Hotel.

Write at once for appointment.

Many last week waited several hours to see me.

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Allianco House,
LONAVLA.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

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KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
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to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

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MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

De Villiers opens Bombay Season.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, closes 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail	8 40	11 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Vathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 12

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. R. Scott, of the Wilson College, will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Wednesday, on "The Man Shakespeare." The lecture is open to the public. Professor P. A. Wadia will preside.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PARSEE.

In the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the Trustees of "The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees," the total number of patients treated during the month of December was 660, of which there were 42 males, 290 females, and 328 children.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred yesterday Middle and Lower Colaba reporting one attack, Sion two attacks and one death and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. There were attacks from small-pox and five attacks and five deaths from cholera reported. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 115 as against 100 of the corresponding day of last year and 66 of 1915.

PRIZE-GIVING AT DADAR.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Thana Branch of the General Education Institute Dadar, Bombay, took place on Sunday the 13th instant under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar. Principal Kolhatkar read the report of the school which showed that the school served as a feeder to the Government High School and had made very good progress. It supplied the keenly felt want of the people and was conducted at great sacrifice enjoying the confidence of both the Government and the people. The President eulogised the efforts of the managers and exhorted the audience to help in getting a proprietary building.

DEATH OF A VEDANTIST.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bhagwanjee Laxmichand Khokhani, which occurred at Ghatkoper on Saturday at 9 p.m. He was a staunch nationalist, educationist, and above all a Vedantist. His service to the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association, the Sagramji Hostel (Gondal), Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Limited, Bombay and the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., were brilliant and highly appreciated. He was a valuable supporter of the Ghatkoper Residents' Association, Sheth Ramji Assar Vidyalaya and the Girls' School of Ghatkoper which was his suburban residence of Bombay during the last decade. All these institutions have reason to mourn his loss. He leaves behind him a large family and a vast circle of friends.

LECTURE ON "UNTOUCHABLES."

Under the auspices of Shri Ram Free Library Society, Poona, an "Educational Series of Lectures" was opened last Saturday by Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar, a secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Kamat. The subject of the lecture was "The Untouchables and Their Elevation." The place chosen, Poona Nana's Peth, Bhokharwadi, was particularly fitted to the community for whom the lecture was intended.

Among the audience were the following prominent persons: The Hon. Mr. Kamat, Dr. Khedkar, R. S. Kamilkar, Dr. Patsule, Mr. Bapat, Mr. U. R. Shinde, Secretary: Depressed Classes Mission, Mr. Potdar, Mr. Kulkarni and Mr. Phadnis.

BOMBAY RACING.

7TH EXTRA MEETING,

(Entries closed at 12 noon, Monday, 14th Jan.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. Steward and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 5 years.
Messrs. J. Steward and Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Aliance, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Gutherie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Skelton and Pechey's br e g Langeinor, aged.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Randit, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and R. D. Sethna's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch u am g Forward III, aged.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Manilla, aged.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelets Dupe, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, aged.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance furlongs on round course.

Mr. J. Stewart's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Outfit, 13-3½.
Mr. K. A. Kilaly's g a h Salamat, 13-2½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Bhayram, 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ch a h Repeater, 13-3.
Mr. Kassim Hoosein's g a h White Day, 13-1½.
Mr. F. Jone's g a h Boxer, 14-0.
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Abdul Karim, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur, 14-0.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookri, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2½.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Canada, 13-33.
Mr. Abraham's g a h Emerald, 13-1½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. Valjee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayeel and E. Ghumla's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Steajaway, 13-2½.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. Asphandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Moosa's b a h Ever Ready 13-3½.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit-Bits 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Sharing Cross, 14-0.
Mr. W. P. Pechey's g a h Roosi, 13-1.
Mr. Yussuffbhai Moosa's ch a h Assia, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuffbhai Moosa's g a h Chatham, 13-3½.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Garland, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Resold, 13-1½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Competition, 13-3.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladdin, 13-1½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator, 14-0.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reformer, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h High Class, 13-3½.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Mid Air, 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Chester, 13-3½.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Radium, 13-11.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's b a h Varlet, 13-2.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and N. Begmahomed's b e g Airman, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g Lupinus, 4 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b em Glad Rags, 6 years.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's br e h Comical Corner, 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br e g Andoversford, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Drill Mistress, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 4 years.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 5 years.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-2½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Amusement, 13-2.
Mr. Bennett's b a h All There, 13-3½.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty, 14-0.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and S. N. Mahomed's g a h Salvador, 13-2½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy 13-3.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Red Mark, 13-2.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h White Knight, 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Gulistan, 13-3.
Mr. Minar's b a h Avenger, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and A. R. Obayed's g a h Retreat, 13-3.
Messrs. A. and E. Hazamy's b a h Last Day, 13-1½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Countermark, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's b a h Ankerdine 13-1.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h Ashanti Gold 13-3.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate 13-3½.
Mr. Reuben Solomn's ch a h Half Time 13-2½.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National 13-3.
Mr. Dudley's ch a h Cock Crow 14-0.
Mr. Dudley's ch a h Hamilton 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Sprinter 13-1.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Master of Arms 13-3½.
Mr. Heman's ch a h Otherwise 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and S. A. Aziz's g a h Early Bird 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's b a h New Era 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Mumbra 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zukeir's g a h Mumbra 13-3½.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's ch a h Vasco 13-1.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's b a h Beadmaker 13-2.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Soocah 14-0.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Kafoor 13-1.
Mr. Sulleman Ameri's g a h Kapurthala 14-0.
Mr. Vadijee Moosajee's g a h Istamboul 13-3.
Mr. Downes' b a h Regin 13-2½.
Mr. Downes' b a h Rare Find 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Foras' g a h Baron 14-0.
Mr. Abdool aForas' g a h Baron 14-0.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch a h Priceless 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Arab Chief 14-0.
Mr. A. Lookmanjee's g a h Diamond King 14-0.
Mr. Shalal bin Hatab's b a h Armourer 13-3.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity 13-3.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Argus 13-2.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Talisman 13-3½.
Mr. Yunis Ahmed's b a h Zayani 13.3.
Messrs. George and Abdoola Mana's g a h Chrysanthemum 13-3½.
Mr. Esmail's ch a h Thophan 13-0½.
Mr. Esmails' b a h Khalifa 13-1½.
Mr. Syed Rashids' ch a h Steamer 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Anaiza 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's g a h Vindictive 13-1½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Excellent 13-2½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Furman 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Capital 13-1½.
Mr. Ebrahim Tajmahomed's b a h St. Amour 13-3.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Silver Box 13-3½.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's ch a h Resident 13-3½.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Entries for the Bombay, 8th Extra Meeting, close at 12 noon to-day, Tuesday, 15th January 1918.

THE CASE OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly allow space for the following in your much valued paper which has done so unique a service as a powerful exponent of public opinion and to which many a person has every reason to be grateful. You have always been kind and sympathetic towards Municipal clerks and I trust you will allow me to trespass upon your kindness once more. The Municipal clerks have suffered greatly in the past owing to their inadequate pay and in the case of allowances they have been singularly unlucky. Local allowance was never granted to them on Government scale. Plague allowance was only given once or twice, and the question of the injustice done to the low-paid clerks has been fully discussed in your paper. The war allowance, which has been recently sanctioned, will, it is hoped, be a source of some relief, especially to those whose pay is from Rs. 30 to 75. Every one connected with Municipal office is certainly grateful to the present Municipal Commissioner, whose kindness and sympathetic consideration has gone a great way in securing this war allowance, though it should not be forgotten that many rightly deserved more pay long before. It is indeed a piece of good fortune to have such an energetic and sympathetic Commissioner at the head of the office. This war allowance, I humbly suggest, should not be treated like local allowance, but should be granted to all, even while on leave of any kind, because the expenses of living would be the same whether on leave or on duty.

The Commissioner is making as it were a revolution in office methods with a view to secure maximum of work with a minimum of labour. This will naturally lead to a considerable reduction of staff from each department and this reduction will be followed by a revision of the schedule of pay of the remaining staff. The question of revision deserves a very careful consideration and I trust the Commissioner will do it in such a way as to leave no room for disappointment and dissatisfaction as has been done at the time of revising the schedule in 1915. The Commissioner, I am informed, has submitted the proposals of revision of his office dividing it into three or four grades, such as from Rs. 30 to 50, 55 to 70 and so on and allotted a fixed number of places to each in proportion to the strength of the Department. This is far from satisfactory as it would make useless detention to the clerks in the lower grade in spite of their long services, in case there are no vacancies in the upper grade and would leave the clerks in the lower grade entirely at the mercy of the head of the Department and favouritism and prejudice will have undue preponderance as at present. The time scale is the only scientific remedy for avoiding this and it has been adopted in Government Offices and has also been recommended in the report of the Public Service Commission.

Besides, there are some departments in which even the junior clerks have put in a good deal of service. The actual reductions in the departments will result in making the clerks still more junior and if the departments are divided into grades simply looking to the strength of the office without giving due consideration to the merits and length of service of the clerks concerned, these persons, even after putting in a long service, will have to wait for years together to allow themselves to admit in the next grade which is certainly most disappointing.

The revision, I humbly suggest, should be such as to enable every clerk to rise to Rs. 80 after a fixed period of approved service. The best course to meet this requirement would be to make a proviso that a clerk will be taken in the other grade after a certain number of years' approved service (which the Commissioner may fix) if after reaching the maximum of the lower grade he cannot go into the higher grade on account of non-vacancy in that grade.

These are some of the suggestions which I venture to make and I trust and hope that the Commissioner will give them his best consideration before submitting his revision to the Corporation for sanction, and if the revision is made satisfactory to all, doing every one concerned full justice, the Commissioner will, I am sure, have the gratitude and blessings of the whole Office.—Yours, etc.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Attention is called to the fact that to-night is the last performance this season of the Bandman Opera Company when a full variety programme will be given. When presented in Calcutta recently this met with such great success that it had to be repeated. In this class of entertainment each artist gets a chance of doing his or her own speciality. In addition to the talented principals giving of their best, many artists not prominent during the season will appear in the acts and and scenes in which the gained success in England. Without doubt the innovation of a Christmas New Year Season for Bombay has been a great success and the Company will be able to take two enormous hits to Calcutta to-morrow in "The Better' ole" and "Carminetta." On their return to Bombay more outstanding successes of the London Season will be given, notably Oscar Ashes record play "Chu Chin Chow" which will be staged on a most ambitious scale. The musical version of "The Magistrate" now called "The Boy" and a second edition of "The Bing Boys" A word of thanks is due to the local management and the Company for not only bringing healthy amusement and cheer but for the good work that has been done among the wounded round our War Hospitals. During the season a special performance of "The Better' ole" was given before nearly a thousand of our wounded heroes and a great afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed.

DOGCART COLLISION.

BOY DIES OF HAEMORRHAGE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Bambaya Surajnarayan, aged ten years, residing with his parents at Worli, who was knocked down by a dog-cart driven by Miss Margaret Magill.

The evidence was to the effect that Miss Magill was driving her dog-cart along Love Grove Road towards Mahim on Saturday evening, when the deceased, who was playing with another child, ran sideways into the dog-cart between the horse's legs and the cart. The wheel went over the boy's body. He then got up and ran to the footpath opposite, where he fell. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital by a European in his motor car, where he succumbed to his injuries at night. It was stated that the dog-cart was travelling at an ordinary pace on the proper side of the road.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by shock from internal hemorrhage following injuries received by him having collided with a dog-cart when he ran suddenly into the roadway in the course of his play.

THEFT OF BEER.

TWO SEAMEN CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Bhat Kal Sunder charged John Fraser, a seaman, with theft of two cases containing 96 bottles of beer, and J. Fitzsimmons, a fireman, with theft of two bottles of beer from the Alexandra Dock and a vessel respectively. The first accused was removing the property which belonged to Government, when he was arrested. Four persons, who were with him, decamped. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 for a period of twelve months.

TWO MONTHS FOR ATTEMPT TO SELL REVOLVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Deputy Inspector Doran charged John Murray and John Lamb, two sailors, with trying to sell for Rs. 10 a revolver. It was alleged that the accused offered to sell the revolver to one Banai Sukha and on his refusing to buy it, they offered it to another person, who informed the Deputy Inspector, to whom also it was offered for sale subsequently. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

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INDIAN ACADEMY.

FORMATION APPROVED.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SCHEME.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Wilson College Hall last evening with a view to appointing a committee to consider the feasibility of forming an Indian Academy, under the auspices of his Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Peth. Dr. R. Scott presided.

In proposing Dr. Scott to take chair, his Holiness said that since their last deliberations he had received many letters of sympathy from all parts of India. Mr. Montagu had written expressing his sympathy and Lord Willingdon had sent a letter thoroughly appreciating the scheme. Letters had also been received from Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarker Sir Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir P. S. Shivaswami Aiyar, Mr. Haraprasad Shastri, and many others. He knew that the ideal of the French Academy was a very high one, but they should try gradually to work towards that end. He was going on a long tour throughout India, and he would put this question before the many Indian princes whom he would meet. They should make a small beginning towards their goal. He requested Dr. Scott to take the chair.

Dr. Scott then called upon Prof. Alban Widgery of Baroda to speak.

Prof. Widgery in proposing that a committee be appointed to consider the possibility of a practical scheme for the formation of an Indian Academy, said his advice was to go very slowly and very carefully upon the matter which was a very serious one. In any case the title of academy brought to one's mind the French Academy, the British Academy and the Berlin Academy of Sciences. These bodies consisted of very learned men, of very renowned men. They had to go very slowly for the formation of an academy where men of eminence could instruct others in the higher knowledge which they might have, which would bear upon human life and happiness. He thought this academy should be formed on the basis of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, where they could go into the question of human culture and ideals. Even if a fellow were able to lecture them for an hour even then he would not be able to communicate to the world his life work Such an academy might also pass judgments on religious questions, social, and others. It was not proper that each man should stand alone, however eminent, he might be; an academy was for the purpose of union of many people. An attempt should be made now to consider the feasibility of the formation of an academy, for if an academy was not formed now it would have to be formed afterwards.

Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas seconded the motion.

Prof. P. A. Wadia said he hesitated to stake entirely in favour of an institution like this for the whole India on account of the many differences. He supported the proposal.

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Chintaman G. Bhanu then proposed that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the scheme:—Sir Ramkrishna B. Bhandarker, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir S. Subramani Aiyar, Dr. J. J. Modi, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjie Prof. A. G. Widgery, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastry, Prof. Zimmerman, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Azizuddin Ahmed.

Prof. C. G. Bhanu said he entirely disagreed with Prof. Wadia, that they should not start an academy because they had no first class men. Did he mean to say that we should sit with folded hands? If we did not make a beginning, we should never begin.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Scott in a few concluding remarks said they should have an academy which could go into and make researches in history, comparative religion, science, philosophy etc., for the glory and improvement of India and for the elevation of the people. In such an academy the leading men of India would assemble and stimulate various kinds of research work.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following letter received by the National Anti-Vaccination League, London, from the Viceroy as being very useful to Indian anti-vaccinists. It is published in the December number of the London "Vaccination Inquirer and Health Review," which came to hand by the mail on Saturday last.—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

(Copy.)
Viceregal Lodge, Simla,
5th Oct., 1917.

Dear Madam,

I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 20th August, 1917, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in which you drew His Excellency's attention to affairs in Karachi and Hyderabad, Sind, in regard to vaccination.

In reply I am say that a reference has been made to the Local Government in the matter, and that, while the law requires prosecution in cases of the kind mentioned in your letter, the Government of India do not favour repeated prosecution of those whose objections are based on genuine principles.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. L. MAFFEY.

The Secretary,
National Anti-Vaccination League,
Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W.

FIFTH JUDGE OF S. C. COURT.

VAKILS DESIRE EXTENSION FOR MR. KANGA,

A special General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Vakils' Association was held at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday last on the premises of the Small Causes Court to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the refusal of the Government to extend the period of service of the Fifth Judge Mr. M. D. Kanga. Mr. K. B. Sethna, the President of the Association presided. The meeting was attended by almost all the practitioners of the Court.

Mr. Sethna in opening the proceedings said that it had recently transpired that Mr. Kanga's application for an extension for a further period of one year had been refused by the Government. Mr. Kanga, he said had been a very successful and popular Judge, and having regard to the fact that he was still fit both physically and mentally, the decision of the Government was inexplicable. Mr. Kanga had been appointed a permanent Judge only recently. When the office was first offered to him, he was reluctant to accept it, as his retirement should come after a short service. However, as he was given to understand that there would be no difficulty in the way of his getting an extension he was induced to forego his large practice to accept the appointment. Since then, he had brought to bear considerable ability in the discharge of his duties and his experience of Bombay's mercantile usages had stood him good stead, and in the interests of the public, his services should not be nipped so soon. His relations with the Bar also had been cordial and they would be perfectly justified in approaching the Government and asking them to be pleased to reconsider their decision.

EFFICIENT AND INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. Vinayak H. Pradhan, the Vice President of the Association then moved the following resolution:—

That the members of the Association have heard with great regret the decision of the Government refusing extension of his period of service to the learned fifth Judge Mr. M. D. Kanga, and respectfully request that Government be pleased to re-consider their decision in view of the fact that Mr. Kanga has during his tenure of office rendered meritorious services as a judge, and has won the entire confidence of the public and the Bar of the Small Causes Court. The Association is further of opinion that it would be in the best interests of the administration of justice to continue Mr. Kanga's services so as to have the benefit of his vast and unique of experience, especially as he is able efficiently to do his work."

In placing the proposition before the meeting Mr. Pradhan observed that they had heard with great regret that Government had been pleased to refuse an extension to the learned Fifth Judge Mr. Kanga had discharged his duties conscientiously and efficiently, and it was unfortunate that Government had not thought it fit to mark their appreciation by giving him a further extension. At the present day, the policy of the Government, (so they were informed) was to extend the period of service in all cases where the services of the permanent incumbents were indispensable. Mr. Kanga was one of those of whom it could, well be said that his services were indispensable from the point of view of public interests. There had been many precedents in the history of the Court, and within the memory of those present there were the cases of Messrs Rustomji Pate', Donald, Hormasji, Cursetji, and Hakim most of whom had been granted more than one extension. Mr. Kanga was quite able to do his work efficiently and the speaker moved the proposition with great pleasure.

Mr. Narayen S. Dewrukhkar in seconding the proposition observed that he endorsed all that had been said by the President and Mr. Pradhan.

The proposition was further supported by Messrs Lakhamsey H. Meisheri and K. K. Simtoka. On being put to the vote, the proposition was unanimously carried.

It was further resolved that a copy of the day's resolution be forwarded to Government for favour of consideration.

After the usual vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

BOMBAY STREET TRAFFIC.

MISUSE OF PAVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can you do anything through the columns of your paper to get the pedestrian traffic in Bombay regulated?

In many streets footpaths are provided, but are never used for the intended purpose.

Builders of houses pile up their rubbish or stone cutters make use of them.

Shopkeepers litter them with packing cases or having built wooden platforms over them use the place for selling their goods.

The Nalbazaar Market is surrounded by a broad footpath and it has been converted into a series of shops which occupy the whole of the pavement.

The pedestrians all through Bombay spread themselves over the roadway and it is a painful and dangerous matter to drive a carriage or a motor in any of the streets.

It ought not to take more than a couple of months to teach the public that they *must* keep to the footpaths, or at any rate to the sides of the roads, and leave the centre for traffic, if the Police exert themselves in a firm yet decent manner.

A beginning might be made by using mounted police along a few of the main streets, who would see that the people keep to the sides.

At present the foot police make absolutely no attempt to do so.

It is difficult to understand why there are not more casualties daily.

If the Police Commissioner would take his motor along Sandhurst Road about 7 p.m. he would realise the seriousness of the situation as well as the uselessness of his police constables.—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Nepean Sea Road.
13th January, 1918.

THE TYRANNY OF LANDLORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The abnormal rise in rents in Bombay has created a regular panic among the tenants and if something is not speedily done in the matter the outlook threatens to be very serious. May I take the liberty of making a suggestion in the matter with a view to defeat the object of rapacious landlords. No doubt the passing of a special Act like the "Moratorium" in England would go a long way towards check-mating greedy landlords in their vulturous designs, but in the mean time even under the existing law the Courts of Law can do much. The landlords' usual tactics are first to give a month's notice to their tenants calling upon them to vacate so that the latter may approach them and inquire why they even served with such notice and they may then ask for an increase (and that too an immoderate one) in the rent, and if they refuse then the landlords proceed to enforce their rights under the original notice and eject the tenants by resorting to a Court of Law. Now as a general rule when an ejectment suit is filed in the Small Causes Court for recovery of possession of premises the Court gives about a month's time to the tenants to vacate and at the same time mulcts the latter in court-costs which usually come to a month's rent in cases in which the annual does not come to more than Rs. 2,000 (or about Rs 167 per month) which is the highest pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Court. Under the present unusual stress of circumstances under War conditions the Courts would not be wrong in using the very large discretion vested in them if they gave 8 or 10 months' time at least to the tenant to vacate without awarding Court-costs to the greedy landlords, saying, at the same time that if the tenant could not secure other premises within that time the Court would further extend time or stay execution. If the Courts act in this way in a few cases and they are reported by the press, landlords would see how the wind blows and would be deterred from rushing into Court, and summarily ejecting their tenants and rendering them houseless. Fortunately, the law has given very wide powers and full discretion to the Court in the matter. Only in those cases where the ulterior object of the landlord is found to be anything but an increase of rent the time for vacating may be limited to a shorter period. Even before this, cases have come into Court in which the tenants have been coerced into increasing the rents to an unreasonable extent, by the landlords giving their tenants monthly notice within 2 or 3 months of their coming into the premises if the former knew that the latter had incurred large expenses in the way of fittings etc., which would compel them to allow an increase rather than vacate, and in some cases where shops are let, without any period being fixed, the landlords are more tempted to increase the rent, if the shops are such as require a license for their conduct which license has to be renewed at great expense and wrong if the shop is removed to other premises where fittings have again to be made at a great expense. In such cases too the Courts ought, as a rule, to grant more than a month's time for vacating. In a city like Bombay where fixed periods of tenancy are an exception rather than the rule and monthly tenancies are in vogue, the Court ought not to be made the instruments of greedy landlords.

If in any case a landlord gives notice to his tenants increasing the rents to an unreasonable extent, the tenants are in no way bound to pay it, and if thereafter the landlord sues for the higher rent the Courts have full discretion in this matter also, viz., to allow only, if at all, a reasonable increase, say about 3 or 5 per cent. and that too in exceptional cases.

"The very harsh and summary remedy of Distress is put in the hands of the landlords in presidency towns by the Legislature and that remedy can be resorted to on immediately the next day after the expiration of the month. Under the present hard conditions when food stuffs are so very dear the Courts can use their discretion and not issue the Distress until a few months' rent at least has accumulated.

The proposed increase in the general tax to be made by the Bombay Municipality will again give a handle to extortionate landlords if the Municipality tax is raised ½ per cent. *per annum* the landlords will increase the rents to at least 1 or 2 per cent. *per month* but will not pay the trifling increase out of their former gains. If the owners of the property are themselves reasonable at least there are the rent farmers that take contracts who do not miss a single opportunity to increase the rents.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

RISE OF PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your able leader on the present abnormal conditions of living, particularly in our city, has not come a day too soon. Indeed the public were all this while wondering why the champion redresser of public grievances had not as yet broken its silence as of the grave, in the matter. But better late than never. When the activity of the authorities cools down to freezing point and when there is no other paper wherein to ventilate the public wrongs, surely, Sir, it is to you that the half-famished and overburdened public looks up for help. As has been so aptly remarked by you, "it seems nobody's business to see that the causes of their distress are investigated and, as far as possible, removed." If the Bombay Government had from the first laid it down as its governing policy to demand house for a house and a shop for a shop, from the Improvement Trust, that is, first, to provide accommodation for the residents and traders displaced by demolished buildings, the matter could not have come to such a pass. What with the growth of the population and the shortage of buildings, we have been reaping the fruits of a sheer lack of foresight and regard for public welfare. The super-tax is indisputably meant for the rich and not for the poor, the middle or the lower middle class, and it is evidently the duty of the Government to intervene and resort to necessary legislation to curb the lust of rapacious landlords in mulcting the poor. Unless they bestir themselves, the matter is bound to be worse and worse and no one can contemplate the dire results that will follow, without a shudder. The rich can afford to pay even 50 per cent. increases in rents, and most of them have their own mansions! It is only the wearer that knows where the shoe pinches, and it is only the poor and the middle classes, who really feel the pinch of the situation, who are now at their wits' end how to live. One of the tactics of the landlord is to serve all the tenants of a building with wholesale notices demanding vacation in a month. The latter are therefore obliged to run up to the former and beseech him not to throw them out all of a sudden, and he magnanimously allows them to remain in the flats after their paying increases in rents of about 30 to 50 per cent. as a rule.

To add to the trouble, the prices of all or even remained stationary, after the salt and coal, it is now the turn of paraffin oil which sees an increase of about 20 per cent. The incomes of the 75 per cent. of the population have not only not increased or even remained stationery, after the outbreak of the war, but have considerably decreased. It is really a heart-rending scene. It is high time that the Government wake up to a sense of their duty, shaking off their "benevolent neutrality"—if I may be allowed to say so in this respect—and resort to measures to check these evils which "hit hardest just those whose wages have not increased in proportion and who are therefore the least able to bear." The moment the profiteers and the greedy landlords—those human vampires who suck the life-blood of the poor—know that the authorities are earnest in their endeavours to stop their game once for all, the situation will show sign of improvements, and the firm hand and vigilant eye of the authorities will in a marvellously short time put an end to the inflation of prices.—Yours, etc.,

"A."

Bombay, Jan. 13.

LOCKED IN A SAFE.

BREWERY CLERK'S TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

Mr. Walter Gardiner, who is employed at Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Trowbridge, has survived a terrible ordeal. He had placed the firm's books in the safe preparatory to leaving for the night, and was about to close the door when he realised that the gas inside the safe was not turned off. He stepped inside to extinguish the jet, when to his horror he heard the massive door close with a snap. There was then no other person on the premises, and Mr. Gardiner's calls for help and his hammering on the side of the safe were unavailing.

The atmosphere soon became so heated that the imprisoned clerk found it almost unbearable. There was no ventilation, but Mr. Gardiner secured temporary relief by cutting away with his knife a piece of flooring near the door. He persisted in his efforts to attract attention, and presently passers-by in the street who heard mysterious muffled rappings in the brewery and suspected that thieves were at work fetched the police, who entered the premises by a window.

They failed for some time to locate the continued faint rappings, but eventually traced them to the strong room, when it became evident to them that some one was imprisoned. The safe was eventually opened, and Mr. Gardiner was found in a state of collapse.—The "Westminster Gazette."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Firmness characterised market for Jute mill shares at opening and a fair volume of business was put through at full rates. Demand was not however consistent but on the contrary somewhat irregular, and except for popular stocks it was not in all cases easy to find buyers at quotations. There was again a very limited market for coal shares with very little doing. There was nothing of interest in industrial market. Their prices remain much same. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Empire 11/4; Kasta 2; Northern 13/12, 14; Parasea 5/14; Seajoorah 26/8, 20/12.

Jute:—Auckland ord 317, 317, 312; Barnagore ord 140, 139; Belvedere ord 583 Budge Budge ord 480, 485; Clive ord 198/8 to 200, 198/8, 197/8; Fort Gloster ord 610; Fort William ord 269 to 273, 270; Hooghly ord 67/8, 68; Kamarhaty ord 462, 465/8, 464/8, 462; Kankinarrah ord 550, 555; Kinnison ord 800, 805; Lawrence ord 443; National ord 348, 350; New Central ord 552, 558; Northbrook ord 45/4, 45/8, 45, 44/4,448; Soorah ord 177/8, 178/8; Standard ord 520, 522; Union ord 644, 650.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,580, Bengal Paper ord 101, 102, Calcutta City Flour 17/12; to 18/4 Elgin Mills or par Howrah Oil (new) 63/8, 64; Kalyanpur Lime 15/12, 16; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 16, 16/4; Rubber Kopas 9.20; Soudai 8.40.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 64/14 to Rs. 60/2 and small lots at Rs. 69/6 to Rs. 60/10.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 15, 1918

HOW LONG?

We publish in another column a communication which Sir Rabindranath Tagore has issued to the Press, describing a characteristic operation of the Defence of India Act. A boy of 16, belonging to his Bolpur school, where he had studied for the last eight years, failed in his examination and in his chagrin ran away to Bhagalpur. On the following morning he was promptly seized by the Bhagalpur police, and has been kept ever since in jail under the Defence of India Act,—pending, doubtless, the compilation of his biography by the busy scribes of the C. I. D. When the narrative is complete, we doubt not that it will make Lord Ronaldshay's hair stand on end, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, too, it may be safely anticipated, will work up a sympathetic fright, and they will both, later on if interrogated in the Council, darkly hint at the terrible deeds that the *detenu* has been able to encompass in his career of sixteen years, but which—"in the public interest"—could never be disclosed!

Here is material for an admirable farce, but it is impossible to view this sort of procedure otherwise than with disgust and indignation when one remembers that it has involved the blasting of the lives and careers of scores of promising boys and young men. Sir Rabindranath Tagore puts his finger on a characteristic detail of the official practice. While no reply was returned to his own telegram of enquiry to the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur as to the charges against the boy, or to the father's petition, the latter was asked to give an undertaking to keep his son in his own special care, "thus by implication incriminating the boy," as Sir Rabindranath says. Moreover, as he points out, the contrast between the alacrity in punishing the boy and the delay in offering any justification for the act could scarcely be sharper. But then that is the fixed routine of the working of the Defence of India Act at the hands of those who claim to be endowed with special and supernatural wisdm for the task of governing India. We have talked of "delay" in the official substantiation of the charge against the boy. The truth is, the word is a misnomer, if regard be had to the numerous cases in which the charges against the victims of the misuse of the Defence of India Act have *never* been allowed to see the light. Sometimes, indeed, all that a bewildered public or a heart-broken father or mother came to know in regard to a *detenu*, beyond the fact that for some unknown reason he had previously been interned in some unknown place, was that he had either gone mad or had committed suicide.

How long is this tragedy of the misuse of powers under the Defence of India Act to continue? All appeals to the C. I. D. instructed Government of India for any radical and sufficient measure of relief,—retrospective as well as prospective,—seem foredoomed to futility. Mr. Montagu may be in this country in connection with constitutional reforms, but he is the Secretary of State for India, and responsible Indian leaders should insist, having regard to the gravity and emergency of the matter, upon bringing the whole of the facts to his knowledge, and through him, if necessary, to the knowledge of Parliament and of the British democracy.

"AYES" AND "NOES."

Our readers are aware of the fate that befell the recent resolution of the Hon. Mr. R. C. Pal in the Bengal Legislative Council, urging the appointment of an Advisory Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on all internment cases that have already taken place and that may take place in future. It was made perfectly clear that the proposed committee would not affect the enquiries of the committe which the Government of India have already appointed, its object and scope being entirely dissimilar, as a reference to the preamble to the former would abundantly show. Mr. Pal's motion, however, was defeated, notwithstanding the admitted fact that he had unquestionably behind him public opnion, not only in Bengal but in the rest of the country. The Bengal Government have now published in the "Calcutta Gazette" the result of the division on the Hon. Mr. Pal's resolution. It constitutes a highly revealing piece of official information:

Ayes—16.	Noes—20.
Dr. Niratan Sarkar.	Sir Henry Wheeler.
Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	Sir S. P. Sinha.
	Mr. J. G. Cumming.
Kumar Shib Shekhareshwar Ray.	Surgeon General W. R. Edwards.
	Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore.
Babu Brojendra K. Roy Chowdhuri.	Mr. J. H. Kerr.
	Mr. J. Donald.
Mr. Arun Ch. Singha.	Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley.
Rai Debendra Ch. Ghose Bahadur.	Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
Rai Radha Charan Pail Bahadur.	Mr. C. H. Bompas.
	Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.
Maulvi Abul Kasem.	Mr. C. F. Payne.
Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.	Mr. E. B. H. Panton.
Khan Sahib Aman Ali.	Rai P. N. Mukharji Bahadur.
Babu Bhabendra Ch. Ray.	Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.	Mr. W. H. H. Arden-Wood.
Rai Mahendra Ch. Mitra Bahadur.	Raja Harishikes Laha.
Babu Surendra N. Ray.	Mr. F. W. Carter.
Babu K. M. Chowdhuri.	Sir A. Birkmyre.
Babu A. C. Mazumdar.	Mr. E. A. Martin.

The following member abstained from voting:—Hon. Mr. Provash Ch. Mitter.

It makes instructive reading. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes a useful analysis of the names and numbers comprised in the above result of the division. To begin with, "all the official members are against and all the non-official Indians for the motion"! That, however, is not an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of our so-called "reformed" Legislative Councils. "Even Sir S. P. Sinha is with the former," says our contemporary, "though at one time he was chosen as President of the Indian National Congress." We have no explanation to offer for this incredible lapse, and for that very reason feel disposed to echo the following pertinent queries of the "Patrika":

"Can it be that Sir Satyendra Prasanna, so intelligent and whose love for his motherland cannot be doubted, really did not feel that an Advisory Committee was on urgent necessity? Or is it that a layman, when he is converted into an official, must discard his former views and substitute new ones in their place, however repugnant they may be?"

Of course Sir S. P. Sinha being an official member had to act as the Government wished, but the real point, over which his fellow-countrymen are concerned, is how he can reconcile his official position and policy in such respects with his patriotism and conscience. Further, it appears that, while there was not a single official on the side of the people's representatives, there was at least one "non-official" Indian crowding the official phalanx—a Raja. How well do we know the type of "non-official" represented by this worthy! "Official" and "non-official" are useful terms when used in their true and obvious significations, but it seems fully time to protest against, and put an end to, the abuse of language which has been stereotyped by the bureaucracy in this country, which enables it to designate its own creatures as "non-officials." This applies equally to Indians and Europeans. As the "Patrika" says—"We are not surprised to find three non-official Europeans swelling the 'noes', for they must be anti-Indian in their feeling, but what we protest against is that they should be counted as non-officials, when they are only the shadows of the officials." Mr. Provash Chundra Mitter's abstention from voting is a mystery which needs to be cleared up, as well as the fact that three non-official Indian members were absent from the meeting. The latter fact is no doubt susceptible of a perfectly sound explanation, but in the public interest it seems desirable, as our contemporary suggests, that they should make it clear that their absence must not be construed into any lack of sympathy with the popular and national view of a grave scandal.

"ALL SORTS" OF RAPACITY.

When recently in the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri moved for an inquiry into the scandal of supplies to touring officers, almost the whole of the more articulate section of the official contingent got up, jointly and severally, to explain that the mover had exaggerated the existence of abuses. The Hon. Mr. Cadell alleged that the motion was really an ambuscade against the touring system itself and asserted that "it was a gloomy picture and a ridiculous exaggeration." The Government, however, accepted the resolution that there should be an inquiry through a committee. We trust that the Government did not accept the resolution in the mood of "anything for a quiet life." From the correspondence we receive and other reliable reports of specific instances of corruption, we are convinced that the Government should promptly proceed to hold a searching inquiry into the abuses which demonstrably exist. The times are exceedingly distressing and the condition of villagers cannot endorse the practices that are too often allowed with the connivance of superior officers. Much of the corruption is transacted through the agency of petty officials who, by intimidation and even violence, exact supplies for the official in camp. These myrmidons have no scruples as to the manner in which villagers should be harassed, inasmuch as they are seldom visited by the severities they deserve. There are three ways in which these village officials levy imposition on the people. They order the production of free supplies, receive illegal exactions in lieu of such purveying and lastly they demand unpaid labour from the villagers—all in the name of the officer who is in camp.

We may detail one typical case and that on verifiable authority. In November last the Collector of Panch Mahals encamped in the village of Halal. The local Talati commenced busying himself with preparations and told three of the villagers that "all sorts of vegetables" would be required for the Sahib on tour. The demand was a tall order and the villagers demonstrated that "all sorts" of vegetables could not be produced for the Collector's consumption, inasmuch as "all sorts" of vegetables did not flourish in the locality. The Talati obviously regarded the explanation of difficulties as "a ridiculous exaggeration." He threatened them. "If you cannot supply every sort of vegetable that may be wanted", he said "a contract for supplying them will be given to some one else; the contractor will supply vegetables from Godhra or Baroda, and each of you will have to pay Rs. 2 in lieu of the loss he may have to undergo." The Talati was as good as his word and in due course he exacted his pound of flesh. A contract was given to a Bania and "the sum of Rs. 2 was recovered from each of us." Further, "the said contractor did not incur any loss, to our knowledge. This is a story of sheer rapacity and the scandal of it should not be declared "natural or trivial" because it is only a mulct of Rs. 2. The Talati was quite frank and consistent in his methods but we demur to saddling him with the whole blame of the transaction. To him it was apparently the natural and loyal thing to do, and he went the whole hog. We are not informed if the Collector had the pleasure of consuming "all sorts of vegetables" which were supplied from Godhra by the Bania auxliary who received the sum of penalties. The Talati did what he thought to be his duty, and the whole story proceeded with the exhilaration of a farce. We have no doubt that touring officers would rub their eyes in protestation, but their apopletic fits of indignation cannot be the means of a radical cure. Some of them possibly exercise a passive control in the matter of supplies, but cases of detection and drastic punishment are so exceedingly rare that many officials, who are efficient in the control of larger affairs, cannot be wholly exculpated.

We have pointed out that there are other forms of exaction which villagers have to bear. Compensation for non-supply and the enforcement of labour are so common and outrageous that non-official members should be forgiven for presenting a "gloomy picture." The ultimate incidence of the burden falls on the villager and it is he who, through a succession of exactions in turn from the top, is finally ground down. Government cannot afford to make a perfunctory inquiry, nor can they merely pave their way with good intentions. The whole idea of the responsibilty for supplies has been demoralised, and unless swift and searching proceedings are instituted with a view to exemplary punishnments, the tale of wrong and corruption will continue to run rampant. This is a case of urgent necessity and in view of the season of scarcity which the poor are acutely feeling, the Govenment cannot make the remedy a matter of guileless procrastination.

Notes of the Day.

A Gross Breach of Confidence

It seems to us deplorable that Mr. Tippinge, the Vice-Chairman of the United Planters' Association of South India, should have disclosed the conversation which took place between himself and his friends and the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. It has been clearly understood that these private interviews with Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu should be regarded as of a strictly confidential character and hitherto, that confidence has been strictly observed by all concerned. Mr. Tippinge in publishing an account of his interview has set an example which we trust will not be followed. It is to be hoped also that he will receive a rebuke from the proper quarters for his gross breach of confidence.

"The Home Ruler."

We cordially welcome the "Home Ruler"—the new national organ started in Karachi. There cannot be a more convincing testimony to the new spirit throughout India than the intense political awakening in those parts which, like Sind, had been until recently more or less apathetic or quite stagnant. "The Home Ruler" comes into existence in response to the increased public activity in Sind and especially in Karachi. As a "Home Ruler," the journal, it is not surprising to find, has been accorded the flattering distinction of being made to pay security before starting on its career. As the journal itself says, "if any thing was needed to make it a bold and true exponent of the Nationalist movement in our country, it has been supplied by this totally unjustified act." The first number of the "Home Ruler" is an earnest that it will be an able fighting force in the cause.

Territorial Lust.

Addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society in Berlin, Professor Hansdelbrueck is reported to have urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions in the East and West. The Professor pleaded for this sensible move on grounds not pacifist, but of higher political sagacity, giving as an instance the brilliant success of British policy in South Africa. Professor Hansdelbruesk's suggestion is an indication of the slow permeation of saner counsels among a section of German publicists. Apart from this, there is hardly any chance for the excellent Professor to be taken seriously in his country. The Junkers are still powerful enough to see to that. In this connection, it is instructive to note that the Fatherland Party movement is spreading to Austria, where numerous meetings have passed resolutions urging a close military and commercial union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland with the Central Powers and the domination of the Danube routes and the Eastern shores of the Adriatic!

Decrease in Drunkenness.

An official White Paper, published in England recently, shows that the decline, both in licenses granted and in convictions for drunkenness, has been very marked, the latter falling very sharply in 1916 in all parts of the country. The following statistics regarding convictions for drunkenness speak for themselves:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
England and Wales ...	183,838	135,811	84,191
Northern England ...	103,809	72,120	48,197
Southern England (excluding Greater London)	12,865	10,855	6,600
Greater London	67,654	51,836	29,394

Germany and Japan.

Having entrapped Russia, it is not surprising that Germany should have an eye on Japan. Writing to the "Tagliche Rundschau," Herr George Irmer, who is regarded as an expert on the Far East, indicates that Germany may be willing to consider any suitable proposals from Japan, if they are made soon:

The news of the Russian catastrophe immediately brought our incurable optimists to the top. One would think that we had had enough of that disgraceful spectacle of the ovations which were paid to the Japanese in the streets of Berlin in August, 1914. Undoubtedly, the Japanese will want after the war to have Germany's enormous power as a support in the threatening days of the American storm. It is possible that sooner or later the hour will come when new ties will be created between Japan and Germany. But at present we are still a long way from that. After such experiences in the war, we really ought to have learned to abandon our habit of running after other peoples. We should be absolute fools if we let ourselves be guided, as regards Japan, by any other consideration than the imperative of our interests.

If the Japanese want to beg us for fine weather, let them pay us their State visit; they will find the door open at all times for their reception. But Japan must not forget that the value of her new friendship will depend considerably upon this step being taken soon—best of all in association with her Russian ally. Japan must know that it is not only in Tokyo that people understand how to exploit in their own interests the embarrassments of other peoples.

No Hats for Men.

The "Westminster Gazette" repeats a disquieting rumour which is current in the city to the effect that no new men's hats will be manufactured after the end of this year, until the war is over. The explanation is that the Government have commandeered certain materials that are necessary for the production of hats as they are worn to-day, so that we may have to imagine ourselves, says "The Westminster," as back in the days of our Saxon ancestors, when coverings for the head were exceedingly rare—as can be gathered from illuminations representing the peaceful occupations of those times. The Phrygian cap, however, appears in battle scenes, and it is apparently made of leather, and sometimes bound and bordered with metal. Are we returning to the days when fighting men had a lien on headgear?

THE STORY OF 1909.

LORD MORLEY'S ACCOUNT.

The following article was contributed by Mr. S. A. Ratcliffe to "India" immediately after the publication of "Lord Morley's Recollections."

Since Lord Morley is not only the most distinguished of Liberal veterans, with a record of varied service such as few, if any, living public man can rival, but is also a man of letters known throughout the world his autobiography could not fail to make a book of high importance and interest. As writer, speaker, and administrator, he has been amongst the dominating persons and influences of his time. Hence, as we should expect, the two large volumes of "Recollections," published last week, comprise a mass of literary and political memories covering the period which lies between the Gladstonian triumph of 1868 and the parliamentary conflicts which preceded the European catastrophe.

Interesting, however, as these memories are, especially those relating to the leaders of English life in the 'seventies, they will be, for readers in India, altogether eclipsed by the chapters containing the story of Lord Morley's tenure of the India Office (1905-10), with the origin and shaping of the reform scheme embodied in the Indian Councils Act of 1909. Statesmen of Lord Morley's temperament and position are commonly addicted to the extreme of caution. It is rare, indeed, for them to lift the veil from recent events; rarer still for them to disclose, seemingly without disguise, the character and currents of departmental discussions during the progress of new and momentous policies. This, however, is what Lord Morley has done, with a frankness which, in such a man, may almost be described as sensational.

Mr. John Morley, it will be remembered, went to the India Office in December, 1905. Lord Curzon had left India barely a month before, and the last important appointment made by the Balfour Government had been that of Lord Minto to the Viceroyalty. Mr. Morley's first task was to find a decent-seeming compromise by means of which the muddle in army administration created by the Curzon-Kitchener dispute might be ended or smoothed over. His second was to deal with Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who, as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, was creating an unmanageable situation in the short-lived Curzonian province. His third was to prepare the ground for the reforms which from the beginning he saw to be already overdue. He wrote every week a candid, friendly, and conversational letter to Lord Minto, and it is with the aid of these letters, spread over the whole five years, that the consecutive story of the constitutional changes is told. The Secretary of State is shown in this self-portrait warming to his work, encouraging or arguing with the Viceroy, playing off the Indian group in the House and standing up to the bureaucracy in India, reporting constantly discussions with his Council and talks with prominent Indians and Anglo-Indians. It may, we think, quite accurately be said that in no recent political biography, except the "Life of Gladstone," is there to be found so faithful and detailed a revelation of a Minister of the Crown at work upon an important piece of legislation.

THE BEGINNING OF IT ALL.

Everybody who is at all familiar with the course of Indian affairs is aware that when the Councils Act was under discussion a good deal was said on both sides as to the authorship of the original suggestions, the "Times" and other journals maintaining that they should more properly bear the name of Lord Minto. If any real doubt ever existed upon this point, it is blown away by Lord Morley in his chapter headed "New Policy Foreshadowed." During the first half of 1906 his letters to the Viceroy had dealt with various interesting matters: the Army decision, the present King's appeal for "wider sympathy" on his return from India, the Fuller mess at Barisal, the first talk with Mr. Gokhale. Then on June 15 a letter went to Lord Minto, which Lord Morley prints in italics. He begins by wondering whether the Government could not "now make a good start in the way of reform in the popular direction," for:

"If we don't, is it not certain that the demands will widen and extend into 'national' reasons, where I at least look with a very doubtful and suspicious eye?"

Why, the Secretary of State continues, should Lord Minto not consider as practical and immediate things the extension of the Indian element in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and the local councils, full time for Budget discussions, and the right of moving amendments? The letter continues:

If I read you letters correctly, you have no disposition whatever to look on such changes as these in a hostile spirit; quite the contrary. Why not, then, be getting ready to announce reforms of this sort? Either do you write me a dispatch, or I'll write you one—by way of opening the ball. It need be no long or high-flown affair. I suppose the notion of a Native in your Executive Council would not do at all. Is that certain? I dare say it is—and it would frighten that nervous personage (naturally nervous), the Anglo-Indian.

Here, it will be noted, are all the main points of the Morley-Minto scheme, except the Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council and the non-official majority in the provincial councils: in a parenthesis Lord Morley takes for granted at this stage that the officials would remain in a majority. A week later he writes that, as the Indian Budget day is approaching, when he would "expound our mysteries to a scanty and listless audience" in the Commons, he would like to have an answer from the Viceroy for use in reply to critics:

You understand, I hope, that I would wish the move to be directly and closely associated with yourself? You understand also that I shall be sure to use safe and

(Continued on page 8.)

DEEP ALARM IN RUSSIA.

"HOLY WAR" CONTEMPLATED.

"HOLY WAR" BY BOLSHEVIKS.

ENEMIES ON ALL SIDES.

KRYLENKO'S APPREHENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander-in-Chief, has issued a manifesto depicting the "Russian republic" surrounded by enemies on all sides. He contemplates a "Holy War" against the bourgeoise of Russia, Germany, Britain and France, wherefore he appeals for the creation of a new peoples' army. He declares that there will be a counter-stroke to the German peace conditions and alleges that Americans and Frenchmen are financing Kaledin. He states that a "holy war" on all fronts as well as behind the lines may be the terrible, and unavoidable fate. Therefore a new well-armed force of resisters must be organised, the nucleus of which should be the Red Guards because the old army is exhausted. The new people's army must be subject to rigorous revolutionary discipline.

"Comrades! The people of Italy, Spain, France, Austria and Switzerland look to you with hope and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie."

Krylenko declares that there will be no compulsion in recruiting for the new army and concludes by a special for the co-operation of Ukrainian comrades.

RUSSIAN WIRELESS PROPAGANDA.

IS IT TRANSGRESSION OF THE ARMISTICE ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Jan. 14.

A Brestlitovsk telegram via Berlin states that at a plenary sitting on the 12th January, Hoffmann again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda because it transgressed the terms of the armistice and was intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central empires.

Trotzky replied that the armstice in no way restricted an expression of Russian opinion.

Kuehlmann declared that non-interference in Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German government which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

Trotzky replied that the Russian government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed her views with regard to the internal conditions in Russia.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

AMAZING DECREE FOR POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 13
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 14.

A wireless Russian message says that the Central Executive of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' deputies has issued a decree giving local councils power to re-elect and recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do NOT express views of the labouring masses.

ALL-UKRAINIAN SEA CONGRESS.

An All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned at Kieff for the 23rd January to discuss the questions of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, the reports of the Black Sea navy to Ukrainia and reorganisation of the navy on voluntary basis and organisation of trades unions.

PROSPECTS OF ANTI-MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 14.

A statement by the Maximalist News Agency shows that the decree of the Executive of Soldel mentioned in a Russian wireless message is intended to bring about the recall or re-election of all anti-Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly.

The news agency states that the Peasant's Congress of the Twelfth Army has decided to recall three Social Revolutionaries of the Right whom it elected. A number of other governments have come to a similar decision.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

An important agreement has been completed between Argentine and representatives of the British and French Governments regarding the Allied purchase of the Argentine wheat crop. Argentine will grant Britain and France credit of forty million sterling to facilitate the purchase and keep the rate of exchange normal.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

NO CHANGE POSSIBLE.

END OF HER WAR ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent telegraphs from Stockholm that Sir George Buchanan has arrived there. In an interview he stated that he did not believe there would be any immediate change in Russian politics as no other party was able to turn the Bolsheviks out. He said that Trotzky's propaganda among German armies had met with a certain success. He was of opinion that Russia's active participation in the war was finished.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN AND NATIVE TROOPS ESCAPE TO PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan 13.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 14.

A Berlin semi-official telegram states that according to a wireless advice, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped to the Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

GERMAN PRISONERS FROM ENGLAND.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GOOD TONE OF BRITISH CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

Three Dutch ships with German prisoners of war and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England. They include von Mueller, captain of the Emden, Wallis, captain of the Bluecher, and a son of von Tirpitz, also many infantry officers captured in south-west Africa. The Germans acknowledge good tone which marked British conduct towards themselves.

PLAGUE IN SHANSI.

INVESTIGATING DOCTORS MOBBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

Doctors Wulienteh, Lewis and Eckfelt, American citizens, and Jouselet, a French citizen, have wired to the "North China Daily News" from Fengchen in Shansi, the centre of the plague district, that they have been mobbed, the local magistrate morally supporting the crowd and soldiers inciting the populace to further excesses. Apparently the doctors' messages were not allowed to reach the foreign legations at Peking.

COL. GOODWIN AS CHIEF OF ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 15.

The War Office announces that Sir Alfred Keogh is resuming his duties as general executive officer to the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Colonel T. H. Goodwin succeeds him as acting Director General of Army Medical Services.

REDUCTION OF TEA PRICES.

ANTICIPATION OF LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 15.

A firm of wholesale tea merchants state that a million pounds of fine China tea is at present idle in the dealers' hands as owing to a reduction in retail price, it can only be sold at a considerable loss. They suggest that it should be used to relieve pressure on cheaper sorts of tea.

RESTRICTED PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 15.

The "Times" understands that good many rubber companies have agreed to the proposal of the Rubber Association to restrict production in 1918 to a figure representing a twenty per cent. reduction on 1917 crop. The proposal therefore seems likely to be generally adopted.

FIGHTING ON ASIAGO.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH ARTILLERY.

DIRECT HITS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

An Italian communiqué says, artillery was active on the Asiago plateau, eastward of Piavevecchia. The British batteries obtained many direct hits on hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Piave.

EARTHQUAKE IN MILAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

Two earthquake shocks, the first for years, were felt here on Sunday. No damage was done.

ARAB OPERATIONS AGAINST HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 14.

Official confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hedjaz Railway northwards of Maan. During three days in the first week in January the Arabs gained possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling-stock and damaging bridges. The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

RIOT IN CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

MOB STORM A THEATRE WITH STONES

The most serious rioting yet witnessed during the present phase of the election contest in Quebec Province occurred at Sherbrooke City on Thursday evening telegraphed the Montreal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," where a Unionist Government meeting was held, the speakers being Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine Fisheries, with the Unionist candidate, Mr. Davidson.

The Liberals had threatened to prevent the meeting, but were unable to carry out their threat, although they wrecked the theatre where the meeting was held. Determined efforts to storm the theatre were several times stopped by the use of the fire-hose, which, with the temperature near zero, proved effective. The mob volleyed the theatre with stones, breaking all the windows, and causing much damage The meeting, which included a number of women, continued without heeding the efforts of the mob, except the guards appointed at the entrances, who, armed with chairs, drove the crowd back.

Mr. Doherty continued his address, although a heavy piece of stone fell on the stage within a couple of feet of him. He explained the working of the Military Service Act, showed the absolute necessity of securing more men, if Canada's divisions at the front were to be kept up to strength to enable them to uphold the honourable record of the past. A number of ladies at the meeting stayed throughout.

At the conclusion the men formed a bodyguard, broke the chairs, using the legs as weapons, cleared a way with the hose, and escorted the women down the street without further trouble. It is reported at Sherbrooke that this is a repetition on a large scale of the events at every small meeting in the county where representatives of the Union Government have tried to speak.

The feature of the disturbance was the vigorous defence. Sherbrooke is a city with a large English-speaking population of Unionist supporters, who organised so effectively that there were a number of minor casualties to the invaders.

MR. KIPLING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has sent the following message to the Canadian Press:

All Canada's future depends upon the fate of the Military Service Act, which is the issue of the present elections. Thanks largely to the efficiency of enemy propaganda, voluntary recruiting no longer makes good losses caused by the enemy. In other words, the Hun, being unable to tackle the Canadians at the front, knifes him in the back at home. If reinforcements are not forthcoming Canada, after all her sons' mighty sacrifices in the last three years, must gradually go out of the war, and that means that half a million devoted men will have been coldly repudiated by their own people. The enemy will be encouraged, the war for liberty will be prolonged, the world's misery will increase.

Therefore, upon the Canadian armies in the field and upon the wounded in the hospitals to-day is laid the burden not only of actual fighting, pain, and disease, but also of saving from their trenches and their sick beds their nation's honour in the present, and perhaps its very existence later. I do not believe that the greatest Dominion within the Commonwealth of free peoples can be led to fail at this hour, or that her armies who have proved their faith with their bodies will suffer any influence whatever to turn Canada from the hard road of safety and renown among mankind.

"CROWN PRINCE'S REVENGE."

IDEA OF SUPREME GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

PROPOSED BIG DIVERSIONS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

The "Matin" published a statement by an eminent neutral who arrived from Berlin on the 7th instant, declaring that the Germans will launch their supreme offensive at Verdun, which is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy, and in the direction of Calais as soon as weather permits.

BRITISH FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS NEAR ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

A British communiqué says there were night patrol encounters, south-eastward of Armentieres.

RAID EAST OF MONCHY REPULSED.

AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY BILLETS AND HUTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

Last night's British communiqué says, we repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Monchy. Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed the enemy's billets and hutments and fired several thousand rounds into trenches. Two machines are missing.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT.

FIFTEEN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN IN TEN DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

A French communiqué says between the 1st and the 10th January we brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes. Destruction of twelve others is very probable, but is not confirmed.

RAID NORTH OF LENS.

GOOD WORK BY CANADIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 15.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: Canadians last night raided Northward of Lens and brought back prisoners. Patrol encounters eastward of Mericourt resulted in our favour.

MR. HUGHES AS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

The "Sunday Times" announces on the best authority that Mr. Hughes will sail for England probably in March to consult Mr. Lloyd George and representatives of the Dominions and the Allied Governments on the war problems and post-war problems. Mr. Hughes is urgently invited to participate in the discussion of the economic side of war. He goes as a plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth in a number of matters.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE. Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

Mr. Cook declares that the report that Mr. Hughes is going to England is baseless.

BOY OF 16 INTERNED.

NO CHARGES PUBLISHED.

STARTLING STATEMENT BY SIR R. TAGORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The folliwing has been sent to the press by Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

On the night of the 20th December, 1917, Anathbandhu Chaudhuri, a boy of sixteen, who has been studying in "Shantiniketan" for the last eight years, ran away from the *Ashram* in anger at failing in his yearly examination. On the following morning he was arrested by the police at Bhagalpur and is still kept in jail there under the Defence of Realm Act. The petition of the boy's father and my own telegram to the District Magistrate have elicited no reply whatever about the charges against Anath.

The noticeable facts about the case are that we in the *Ashram* never got any information from the police about the boy's detention, that the father was asked to give an undertaking to keep his son in his own special care, thus by implication incriminating the boy, and that no time had been lost in punishing a boy of sixteen while the justification and responsibility of such an act are kept mysteriously hidden. We are anxiously waiting for some story to develop. But the story takes a cruelly long time to come out and the poor boy also. Our grievances we must bear without any claim upon anybody for explanation or redress, if such be the decree of our rulers, but when we are asked to have blind faith in such dark methods even our oriental training in the virtue of resignation does not help us.

(Sd.) RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Shantiniketan,
January 11th, 1918.

UNITY OF THE JEWS.

LORD ROTHSCHILD ON COMMON GROUND OF ACTION.

Lord Rothschild in mail week visited Spitalfields and opened the winter session of the Jewish soup kitchen in Butler-street, says the "Westminster Gazette." Sir Charles Henry, M.P., as president, occupied the chair, and had the support of the Chief Rabbi (Dr. Hertz), Mr. Herman Landau, and Mr. George Cohen.

Lord Rothschild alluded to the subject of Zionism and the declaration made on behalf of the Government with regard to the Jews and Palestine. He observed that when the whole world was seething with grief and horror at the fearful catastrophe of the war, it would be lamentable if the unity of the Jews here should be split over a question which, if calmly and dispassionately debated, could, he felt sure, find a solution without causing disruption in what had always been a happy family. Jewish people, would see that what appeared to be divergent views, after careful sifting probably provided common ground of action.

In commending the work of the kitchen, Lord Rothschild said it was the only one of the kind in London, supplying as it did from 500 to 1,000 families daily with nutritious food free of charge. The committee of the kitchen was also undertaking a Jewish communal kitchen scheme, which had already been started, supplying meals at cost price to all who went there. This would be a great boon to those Jews who, owing to certain tenets of their faith, were unable to go to ordinary communal kitchens.

Lord Rothschild subsequently partook of the soup, and watched the cooks and helpers serve the large throng of Jewish poor that had assembled.

Captain C. V. Burder of the Middlesex Regiment has been awarded the military cross. Capt. Burder was Chaplain of Bassein (Burma) in 1912 and later of Buenos Ayres. Finding no vacancy in that capacity at the front when the war broke out he obtained a commission in 1915 and now holds the present rank.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to revert (with the remembrance of Sir John Kirk's control)—to Great Britain, just as the bulk of the Cameroons and Togoland will doubtless go to France. There will be no doubt as to our being welcome to the bulk of the people as their new rulers: save in the case of a few Arab slave-owners. But when we undertake to replace Germany in East Africa it must not be with any idea of "carving out farms" for eager pioneers, or otherwise disposing of native property in land. We must give to this vast country of intelligent Bantu negroes (more or less tinged with Muhammadanism, and often with an aristocracy of Arab or Gala strain) much the same type of administration as we have set up in Nigeria, Uganda, or Nyasaland. There will, of course, remain open, as in British East Africa and Nigeria, immense opportunities for the profitable investment of capital, and great additions to our imperial resources in the way of minerals, cotton, rubber, oil, cattle, hides, fibre and vegetable food stuffs.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONY.

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

ADVENT OF NEW RULE.

A factitious prosperity, writes Sir Harry Johnston, in the "Daily News," came to East Africa—the Zanzibar Dominions—with the beginning of the nineteenth century through the development of the slave trade by the Arabs of Maskat, who then dominated the coast between Somaliland and Mozambique. Slaves were required increasingly by the Southern States in North America, and a greater demand, still, existed for them in India, the Persian Gulf, Arabia and Turkey. The slave trade caused much devastation of native populations in the interior, but it attracted missionaries to investigate and explore, traders to traffic in European goods, and, finally, the agents of the British Government to intervene and also to encourage legitimate commerce with British India.

The greatest of these was Sir John Kirk, Livingstone's companion, first given a Consular appointment at Zanzibar in 1866, and made a political agent in 1868. Sir John Kirk realised the immense potentialities for honest commerce in East Africa, between the Red Sea on the north and the Portuguese dominions on the south. We succeeded in abolishing the official complicity of the Sultanate of Zanzibar with the slave trade, and then induced the establishment of a British line of steamers plying up and down the coast. Further, he stimulated the managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Co.—the late Sir William Mackinnon—to accept a great concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and construct a metalled road from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika, so that wheeled traffic might replace the slave-porters for the transport of merchandise. Sir William Mackinnon sent out two not-easily-beaten young Edinburgh men—the brothers John and Frederick Moir—and the road was begun. But the concessionaire shrank from the cost of the enterprise and its uncertain results.

A FUTURE "GERMAN INDIA."

Other enterprises farther south promoted by Sir John Kirk similarly proved futile—he was before his time—and the only direction in which he succeeded in establishing British interests was in the northern half of the Sultan's dominions—now known as British East Africa. Germany had long had her eye on "Zangian," Africa as a future German "India." Advantage was taken of the hesitation of British capitalists, and by 1885 Germany had staked out claims which, by agreement with Great Britain, soon grew into a "colony" covering an area of 364,000 square miles, and extending from the Zanzibar coast to Tanganyika, Nyasa, and the Victoria Nyanza.

The natives did not want the Germans as over-lords; and for several years after the assumption of the Protectorate, Germany had to fight for her possession; first against the Arabs, and next, and more severely, against warlike native tribes. But after ten years of trouble the country settled down to peace. It was fortunate in having several good Governors who regarded the natives sympathetically. German rule, indeed, from the 'nineties of the last century down to the outbreak of war, was not unpopular in East Africa. The leading native chiefs were treated as we treat Indian Rajas, the Arabs were soon conciliated, and eventually became strong allies of the German power; there is no evidence of any considerable alienation of native lands. European colonies—plantations—were established in the beautiful hill country of Usambara, in the mountains of Usagara and Ukinga; steamers were launched on all the three great lakes; and German science was turned most effectively on to the investigation of the resources of this huge territory in minerals, vegetable produce, and adaptability for stock-rearing.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The British Indian merchants on the coast were won over to transfer their allegiance to Germany, and in return were helped to prosecute a very lucrative commerce. Altogether it seemed, prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, that Germany was going to make her greatest success as a colonising power in East Africa. Not necessarily by creating a new "white" Germany-beyond-the-Seas on the uplands of East Africa—black-water fever and other germ diseases not as yet overcome by science militated against success in that direction—but, in the way that Britain has succeeded in India and Holland in Malaysia, by educating a large coloured population to develop a region rich in many valuable products. This development would eventually as much redound to Germany's commercial and industrial importance as the possession of India has done for us and Java for Holland. The trunk line to Tanganyika was finished, and would tap all the wealth of the eastern basin of the Congo, aided by the navigation of that four-hundred-miles-long inland sea. Moreover, Germans who had invested much capital in East Africa looked forward to further developments of a pacific character. A portion, a considerable portion, of the Eastern Congoland might be purchased from Belgium, and Portugal might agree to sell or to lease limitrophe territories.

THE NEW RULE.

The ideal settlement would, of course, be that these conquered domains should be vested once more in their native population; but since few if any of these African, Asiatic, or Oceanic territories are at present capable of governing themselves, they must be entrusted to the management of the Allied Powers in a way that shall bear some relation to the moneys expended, other sacrifices made or losses incurred to the wishes of the local inhabitants, and to geographical contiguity.

Under such conditions German East Africa is certain to come—I might almost say

(Continued in Column 5.)

FORESTS IN ASSAM.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST WANTON DESTRUCTION.

POSSIBILITIES OF FRUIT GROWING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Indian Industrial Commission which returned to Calcutta last Saturday from Assam held a public sitting here this morning when European witnesses from Assam were examined, namely, Mr. James Blair, Managing Director, Surma Valley Saw Mills, Mr. D. Fergusson, Tea planter, Sylhet and the representative of the Surma Valley branch of the Indian Tea Association and Mr. James Laurie, tea planter, Naraincherra. Sir Rajendranath Mukerji presided. The members present included Sir Francis Stewart, Sir Dorab Tata, Mr C. E. Low and Mr. A. Chatterton.

Mr. James said that one of the things which militated very much against the raising of Indian capitals had been the part a large number of failures of swadeshi industrial companies and banks. To increase the supply of capital for industrial enterprise would seem to be a gradual development of co-operative banks and by the establishment of agencies and sub agencies by existing joint stock banks and agency houses. As regards model factories witness said they were of little use and the result obtained from them were often very misleading and unreliable. Two essentials for progressive Industrialism were cheap raw material and good communications. The provinces of East Bengal and Assam possess a magnificent network of waterways and by putting these waterways under proper control and giving them proper attention it would undoubtedly help very materially and economically as a transport for industries on the railways encouragement might be given in the way of specially low freights on raw material for manufactured stuff. Railways upcountry did not encourage industry as they should. Witness then condemned heavy royalties charged by Government in Assam forests and said Government in the past may have been justified charging high royalties but if Indian firms are ever to compete against foreign supplies Government must realize the economic force behind the question of royalties and should at least put royalties on a footing which would enable Indian firms to compete on equal terms with imported timbers.

FOREST DESTRUCTION.

Continuing witness said the amount of forests with good timber which are destroyed annually for jhumming is enormous and for many reasons a very serious problem. There may be some difficulty about stopping this awful devastation of hill forests that goes on every year but it can at least be brought under control and confined to areas where there is now no good standing timber. The same remarks apply to forests being deforested for the planting of tea. The custom in such cases is a sinful waste for timber is felled and burned. No attempt is made to extract the timber for which there is a ready market and no royalty is paid for it. The loss of forests is bad enough but the loss of timber through deliberate destruction is outside all bounds of reason. The development and exploitation of forests of very heavy outlays of capital and are only possible by a large organization. Large amounts of capital will have to be sunk into forests and to induce this capital Government should grant long leases to approved firms. for unless leases are given for long periods there can be little hope of any advance being made over the primitive methods of exploitation.

TEA INDUSTRY.

Mr. D. Ferguson who was the next witness examined said that so far as the tea industry was concerned there was no necessity to arrange for any capital for the development or encouragement of it in anyway. The necessary capital awaited any one who wishes to run on business lines Help to new industries should be carefully extended so as not to interfere with the existing industries. As regards the training of labour and supervision there was nothing at present of any sort worth mentioning. In Assam the complaint was very general that no scientific training made up for the want of a persistent practical training. No training schools under the control of engineering firms or railways were very successful. Witness then said he would like to see the Commerce and Industry Department in touch with the commercial life in each province and in each industrial of country with responsible representatives centre. This department should include the control of and information regarding all labour conditions. It should also include all experts for enquiring into and advising on all industrial and commercial matters.

Regarding the improvement of forests witness said that the Forest Department had sat for over forty years watching the wanton destruction of the most magnificent forests. After the complete destruction of all that was wort having they had stepped in and saved the grass from the cultivator and added to the miseries of humble life by impounding and harassing him until he thought it unbearable especially after years of wanton rioting amongst everything worth protecting.

POSSIBILITIES OF FRUIT CULTIVATION.

Mr. James Daurie, tea planter Naraincherra, who was the last witness examined confined himself to the possibilities of fruit cultivation and the preservation in Surma Valley and to the question of Government aid to industries. Witness said that the Assam-Bengal Railway running as it did full length of the valley had created conditions well suited for establishing a successful pine apple groiwng and canning industry by having a central factory erected at a given central point. A canning factory could be usefully employed during pine apple off season by marmalade making. Witness had lately been in correspondence with the Agricultural Department of the Phillipine Islands and Hawaii. The Hawaiian annual output of canned pines amounted to 6 million dollars and fresh fruit sold as such amounted to fifty thousand dollars, which produce was used up by the American market.

The commissioners will proceed to Burma on the 17th instant.

NEW PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

FOR DELHI AND AJMERE MERWARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

A public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee was held yesterday evening at the residence of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh. It was fairly well attended. Rai Saheb Pearey Lall presided. Pundit Gokarannath Misra came from Lucknow to attend the meeting and to advise in the formation of a Provincial Congress Committee for the province of Delhi and Ajmere Merwara. The following gentlemen have been elected:—

Rai Saheb Pearey Lall, Messrs. Asaf Ali, Shiv Narain Shunkerlal, K. C. Roy, Monohar Lal, Rashbehari Sen, Beni Pershad, Lala Pearey Lall, Miss Gmeiner, Amrit Lal, Kishen Lal, Shirnarain Amrit Lal, Nanak Singh, Samaldas Rastgir, Ram Pershad, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Dr. Rahman, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hazig Ulmulk, Rai Saheb Chandika Pershad, Messrs. Bansidhar Prabhudayal, Ramkishen Dass, Lala Sriram Inder, Narain Ram, Lal Pragnarain Saigal and P. Mukerjee.

The following are the office-bearers:—Rai Saheb Pearey Lall, President; Vice-Presidents, Hazig ul Mulk, Hakim, Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Dr. Ansari, Rai Saheb Chandrika Pershad, Mr. K. C. Roy; Secretaries, Messrs. Asaf Ali and Sriram, Barristers-at-Law; Joint Secretaries, Messrs. Shunker Lal and Bansidhar; Executive Committee, Miss Gmeiner, Messrs. Pearey Lall, Monaher Lall, Shivnarain, Abdur Rahman and Dr. Rahman.

It was resolved that such gentlemen as have attended at least one session of the Congress, would be qualified to become members of the Provincial Congress Committee known as the Delhi and Ajmer Merwara Provincial Congress Committee. It was further resolved that such gentlemen as fulfil the above qualifications may join the Delhi and Ajmere Merwara Provincial Congress Committee. Another resolution that recognition be accorded to the Delhi branch of the Home Rule League and the Indian Association, subject to their fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the Congress Constitution, and also that in future political bodies applying for affiliation, should be of not less than two years' standing, was passed.

An informal discussion took place for arrangements for the 33rd Indian National Congress, including the formation of a Reception Committee. Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra explained at length arrangements and organizations required to make the Congress a success. It was resolved to hold a public meeting for the purpose some time in February. At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Pundit Gokaran Nath and the Chairman.

PAY OF RAILWAYMEN.

RUMOUR OF INCREASE CONTRADICTED.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

It has been brought to the notice of the Railway Board that there is a rumour widely current among railway staff that large temporary increase of pay was sanctioned by superior authority but is being withheld by the Railway Board and Agents of Railways. There is no truth whatever in this rumour. Proposals for temporary increase of pay to be given to subordinate staff without distinction on all railways in India originated with the Railway Board themselves and with Agents. Their proposals were accepted without modification by Government of India and the Secretary of State and it is in accordance with these proposals that announcements have been made on the previous systems concerned.

LEATH OF MR. S C. DAVAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA. Jan. 14.

The death occurred in the Sassoon Hospital, from diabetes, early this morning of Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor of Poona. The deceased, who held the office for the past twenty years or so, was in charge of many big prosecutions, especially of criminal gangs, which were held in Poona before the war and latterly conducted prosecution in one or two prominent bank cases. He was a smart lawyer and deservedly esteemed by the Bench and the Bar. The deceased was 46 years of age and leaves two young sons.

INDIAN CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 582 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Machine Gun Corps, Lieut. D. A. Sprott.

WOUNDED.

R. E. Captain R. Boal, East Surreys Major W. L. Sandover. Captain T. Mac, D. Baker, I. A. Major T. S. Cox.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN REFORM.

A PLANTER'S IMPRESSIONS AFTER INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

In the last number of the "Planter's Chronicle" Mr. P.G., Tipping vice-Chairman of the United Planters Association of South India, gives an interesting account of the interview at Madras with the Secretary of State and Viceroy. Both the Viceroy and Secretary of State, he says, assured them that no steps would be taken that would in any way prejudice their interests, as both from the imperial and the selfish point of view. Government was bound to safeguard interests such as theirs which were identical with their own. Mr. Tipping says that the Viceroy asked him to put on paper a brief statement of the coffee position as discussed in their interview and send it to him, and that he would forward it to Sir George Barnes. This he says was sent next morning.

The Secretary of State said the very last thing he did before leaving England was to leave instructions that the coffee tonnage question should be reopened and that since his arrival out here he had cabled about the same. Mr. Tipping adds:—we were satisfied that our troubles and difficulties are not due to want of interest or consideration, but to the force of circumstances.

RAJKOT AS MATRIC CENTRE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 14.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening in the centre hall of the Alfred High School under the presidency of Mr. S. N. Pandit Barrister-at-Law, to consider the measures to be adopted for the continuance of Rajkot as Matric Centre. Prominent members of the place attended in large number including Miss D. Boll Superintendent I. P. Mission Girls School, Mr. C. Mayne, principal Raj Kumar College, Mr. H. N. Gosali, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Rao Bahadur Vithalrai, and others.

After the president had pointed out the necessity of Kathiawad having a centre at Rajkot, Mr. D. B. Shukla proposed the following resolution It was absolutely necessary to continue a Matriculation examination centre at Rajkot as the experiment of the last two years had proved its necessity and as the abolition of the centre entailed upon the public of Kathiawad (especially students) considerable hardship, to remedy which the centre was established. The resolution was carried. As it was necessary that a committees be appointed to carry out the details on the proposal of Mr. Amritlal, a committee of eleven members was appointed to take all necessary steps including representation to the University authorities for reestablishing the centre. In the Committee are Mr. S. Pandit, Mr. C. Mayne, Khan Bahadur Bezonji Merwanji, Mr. D. B. Shukla, Mr. G. M. Munshi, Mr. H. B. Kotak, with Messrs. Masurekar and Shroff as secretaries.

HOSPITALS FOR SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS..)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of British station hospitals in India and Burma, composed of Sir George Makins (Surgeon-General), Col. L. J. Begg, Lieut.-Col. Browning Smith, Captains Walker and Wilson and Lieut. Stevens visited the station hospital on Sunday where they were met by Col. Fooks, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Medical Stores, Major F. W. Dawson, R.A.M.C., and others. A thorough inspection took place of the whole building.

"OUR DAY" RECEIPTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS..)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

The total receipts of "Our Day" Fund now exceed five lakhs of rupees. Further remittances from districts are still expected.

FUTURE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

Referring to the new constitution of the Labour Party in a speech at Oldham in mail week, Mr. Clynes said the Labour Party offered to every man and woman who works by hand or brain scope for political activity. The success of their movement in its new phase would depend very largely upon the energy and devotion of the members belonging to the constituent organizations and upon the cultivation of the spirit of fraternal unity between the old members and the new. Nothing but disunity could wreck the promise of the reconstituted Party and delay their conquest of political power. The next five years would be decisive in their influence upon the fortunes of the party and they could neglect no means of building up the movement for the emancipation of the people and the creation of a democratic State.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay Branch of this Bank have received a telegraphic advice from the Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the final Dividend for the year will probably be £2-3-0, with a Bonus, in addition of £1 per share, subject to deduction of income-tax. A million dollars is written off the Bank's Premises Account, a million added to Silver Reserve Fund and abgut 3,200,000, carried forward to next year.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the three Maternity Homes of the Lady Willingdon Scheme at Byculla, Chinchpokli and Colaba accompanied by Dr. J. A Turner, the Municipal Health Officer on Monday Morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon lunched at the Yacht Club and had Tea with their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club held at the Club on Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Cumballa War Hospital on Monday afternoon.

The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas has arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club on Sunday afternoon.

Sir G. Makins, who is on a mission to India in connection with military hospitals, has arrived in Rangoon.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke assumed charge of the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, from Mr. Dukoff Gordon who proceeds to Travancore on special duty.

260 PER CENT ?

JUDGE'S STRONG COMMENTS ON MONEY LENDER'S ACTION.

In the King's Bench Division in mail week, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Samuel Glaskie, trading and registered as Samuel and Company, moneylender, of Old Bond-street, brought an action against Sir Bryan Leighton, 8, Wellington-court, Knightsbridge, to recover on a bill of exchange dated July 3, alleged to have been drawn by the defendant and accepted by Mr. Otto Tamini, of Upper Hamilton-terrace, says the "Westminster Gazette".

Mr. Joseph, for the defendant, said Mr. Tamini was a well-known opera singer, and he had known Sir Bryan for some time. On April 17 Sir Bryan lent him £100, and he said he would repay the money almost immediately. Subsequently Sir Bryan wanted the money back, and Tamini wanted to get more money, but Sir Bryan was not able to accommodate him. Later, Tamini told him he had arranged to borrow money from a personal friend, and that he would get it at 10 per cent. interest. In those circumstances Sir Bryan drew the bill of exchange and Tamini accepted it. Half of the money when borrowed was to go to Sir Bryan and the other £250 was to be retained by Tamini. Mr. Tamini seemed to have gone off at once to Mr. Glaskie. It was alleged that Mr. Glaskie exacted interest at 260 per cent. per annum. The bill, for £500, was taken for three months, but plaintiffs discounted it.

Sir Bryan Leighton gave evidence, and in cross-examination by Mr. Hogg, K.C., said moneylenders had never had to sue him for money. There was no occasion on which he had ever borrowed money and had not paid. He admitted signing the bill of exchange, but could not give the exact date. Tamini represented to him that he had £25,000 in the Bank of Copenhagen, and that £5,000 had been released. Mr. Hogg submitted there was no evidence that Mr. Tamini had committed any fraud on the defendant.

Mr. Glaskie, a registered moneylender, said five years ago he did business with Sir Bryan Leighton, and it took him money months before he got his money back. Witness agreed to lend Mr. Tamini £300 and a further £50 when the bill was made. He had no suspicion at all there was anything wrong with the bill.

In cross-examination plaintiff said he did not know Sir Bryan Leighton had very large estates. He did not know that £200 had been paid off the Bill. Questioned as to why he did not communicate with Sir Bryan Leighton, witness replied that it was not his custom to do so. He did not doubt that Sir Bryan had authorised the Bill.

Mr. Joseph described the interest as ridiculous, and submitted that it ought to be reduced to 40 per cent.

His lordship, giving judgment, said in his opinion Mr. Glaskie had discharged the onus of proof that he was not aware of the arrangement between Tamini and Sir Bryan Leighton, but it seemed to him that such interest as 260 per cent. ought never to be charged. That amount of interest meant there was practically no prospect of repayment. The thing ought to be put a stop to. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, less the money that had been repaid with interest at the rate of 150 per cent.

IRELAND'S CHANCE NOW.

MR. DILLON'S APPEAL FOR GENERAL AGREEMENT

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., speaking at a Nationalist demonstration at Castlewellan, Co. Down, said the Nationalists in Ulster were not carried away by the foolish policy of Sinn Fein. He recognized that that agitation was a protest against the breaches of faith of the British Government, but he objected to it because of its methods and the stupid policy on which it was based. What good was it to raise a movement against the Government if they adopted means which could only lead to failure and disaster and put the enemies of the Irish cause on top. The Sinn Fein agitation was directed towards killing the Irish Convention and preventing all possibility of agreement on an Irish settlement.

If the Convention came to an agreement he would do his best to carry that agreement out. Anybody who endeavoured to kill the Convention, or who put obstacles in its way, was the greatest criminal to the Irish cause. The Irish Party was the only party which had won real victories for Ireland. Sinn Feiners said they wanted to bring Ireland's claims before the Peace Conference, but when that time arrived the Great Powers would be too busy with their own affairs to give a hearing to Ireland. The time to win Ireland's freedom was now, by an agreement among all parties in Ireland, and with the sanction of the great democracy of Great Britain.—"The Times."

SOCIAL EVILS.

LORD HENRY BENTINCK ON NEW AIMS

Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., president of the Committee of Social Investigation and Reform (19, Tothill-street), has given the "Westminster Gazette" a memorandum which details new methods for dealing with social evils and for rescuing women who have lapsed. Incidentally the movement requires immediate financial aid in order to give the experiment a satisfactory basis for its attempts, which so far have met with considerable success.

"The problem, how to deal with the social evil, is one which needs immediate consideration in view of our social and moral reconstruction after the war," says Lord Henry Bentinck. "Many of us realise that this whole question must be faced in a new and fearless manner, if the nation is to be spared a moral disaster.

It was with this object that the Committee of Social Investigation and Reform was formed, and for four years it has carried on valuable experimental work in spite of severe financial difficulties. Its aim is to help those girls generally known as 'fallen women' to re-establish themselves in life. The principle behind this work, that the girls should not be regarded as an ostracised class, has more than justified itself in practice. Instead of putting them en masse into homes and penitentiaries, they are treated in a more normal manner, and arrangements are made by the committee's workers for them to live in a hostel run on the lines of a residential girls' club or in certain instances in suitable private families. They are also trained in such varied employments as hand-weaving, dressmaking, or clerical work, and are thus helped to become useful and independent citizens. A club-room opened for them in the West End of London has proved an inestimable boon.

"At the same time, an inquiry is being made into the whole problem of prostitution and into the methods already employed for alleviating this moral disease. It is felt useless to continue to 'rescue' or 'prosecute' if all the time we work in the dark against causes and conditions of which we are ignorant, and that in all practical schemes for help there should exist an inquiry into the causes which have led to the necessity for such help.

"If this work is to be placed on a satisfactory financial basis, the sum of £3,000 is required immediately. Will not those who realise what the life of the prostitute means, both to herself and to society, come forward and help?"

One of the workers has given a "W.G." representative some details of the scheme, which has been at work since 1913. The women influenced by the committee belong to a class in a higher social order than the domestic servant or factory hand who has had a lapse from virtue. There is, for instance the shop girl, the lady secretary, and the typist. The better educated she is the more difficult it appears to get her back into a sphere where she can be self-supporting. According to the committee's methods, this type of woman is provided with commonsense treatment. She is not made to feel that all the time there is something against her. Unless she revealed the circumstances of the lapse she could go out at the end of the training and testing period without people knowing anything against her.

"We get our cases," said that worker, "from the police-court, from clergymen and ministers, through hospital visitors, from personal friends and sometimes through relatives. These girls have the chance of using our club-room and other agencies, and we endeavour to fit and train them for suitable employment. This period may be long or short, according to circumstances. Some may get into trouble through ignorance, and may soon be ready to return to normal conditions. Others will require treatment for two or three years. We never skimp a case, but always provide personal attention in order to secure the best results. We encourage the girls—after the time of testing—to assist in the management of the club and to take an interest in its welfare."

The committee helps every girl who comes to it, as far as possible, of either class Those who belong to the servant of laundrywoman type are passed over to the Salvation Army, the Church Army, or similar institutions, whose organisation provides the necessary treatment in these cases. Though the committee does not possesses any religious bias, the real value of religion in relation to the reform of character is emphasised. The Anglican clergyman, Free Church Minister, Jewish Rabbi, or Roman Catholic priest is always communicated with where possible in order that he may bring the consolation and inspiration of religion to the women who belong to his faith and order. In a sense, therefore, the committee may be said to work on inter-denominational lines.

Social work of the character described will, it is expected by those competent to form an opinion, prove more and more necessary after the war in view of the reconstruction that will follow. The unskilled girl will find it difficult to keep her employment and will probably be thrown on the market. There promises, therefore, a greater need for the agencies here described and because of this possibility the committee desires to make preparations at the present time for this extension.

Whilst the workers are not dogmatic on the moral situation caused by the war, they are conscious that a natural excitement is noticeable, and that at times, when women separated from their friends are exposed to great strain and weariness, there comes a sense of loneliness which must be met and combated by companionship and the amenities of club life. Otherwise moral dangers may ensue.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 14th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,511
Total up-to date	25,20,127

THE STORY OF 1909.

(Continued from page 6.)

guarded language, so that nobody can charge us with going over bag and baggage to the Congress people. . . The question of a Council of Native Princes—on which some people seem to be a good deal set—is not one on which I feel I have as yet much right to an opinion. I don't know the ground well enough. But I think about it pretty often. So far, I *doubt*.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIVE MEMBER.

In an interpolated note Lord Morley remarks, quite rightly, that these two letters possess some interest, as marking the date at which reform took a definite sort of shape in the correspondence. In his reply Lord Minto intimated that he and the Secretary of State were "very much at one" in their wishes.

"I have very nearly on several occasions," he went on, "suggested to you the possibility of a native gentleman on my Executive Council, but thought it would be premature to say anything about it."

In his letter of the following week the Viceroy says, "I would for the present put aside the possibility of a Native Member of Council." In September he says the more he thinks of it the more inclined he is; in October he is sure, but doubts whether British opinion in India is ripe. "Lord Kitchener," says Lord Morley, "was the most influential of those who were against." In April of the following year (1907) the proposal came in a despatch from the Viceroy. The Council at Whitehall was adverse. In August Lord Morley "made the material advance towards bold assertion of the great principle at stake" by appointing two Indian members to his Council in London.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

So was the policy launched, and Lord Morley proceeds, in the space of 150 pages or so, to trace the many adventures of the scheme between the summer of 1907 and the autumn of 1909, when the Regulations under the Councils Act obtained the confirmation of Parliament. It is worth while noting that the letters are degrees more easy in manner and lively in spirits than any other letters or any of the extracts from his diary quoted in other parts of the "Recollections." Evidently Lord Morley's heart was in the scheme, and in the fight, the many incidents of which are recorded always with vivacity, and not seldom with a touch of pleasant malice. We have a friendly reference to Keir Hardie on his return from India, and a tribute to the character of his speech on the Indian Budget of 1906, when Hardie moved a resolution for placing the salary of the Secretary of State on the Estimates. "I resisted the motion," says Lord Morley, "though—to be quite honest—I could just as easily have defended it." There are several admiring references to Mr. Gokhale, and many hits at Radical critics in the Commons, whose resource and pertinacity, we may assume, had not a little to do with the extinction of John Morley in 1908, and the creation of an unexpected peer. A number of most interesting points of fact emerge: among them that the Indian membership of the Executive Council was fought over to the end, Lord Ripon himself being dubious, because of the sharing of military and foreign secrets which it involved; that while the Conservative leaders as a whole were reasonable and sympathetic, Lord Curzon disliked the whole idea of reform; and, much more important, that King Edward was definitely unfavourable to the Indian Executive Member down to the latest stage.

We have touched, in this article, upon only a small part of a most revealing narrative. Other important matters dealt with by Lord Morley must stand over for a later issue.

DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

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The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

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is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE **CORDIAL** must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

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Your Nervous System Calls for help

An impaired nervous system is the almost inevitable outcome of the conditions obtaining in tropical climates, and when your nervous system calls for help, Dr. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE is the one unfailing answer.

It is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world. It is the never failing friend of all who suffer from

DYSENTERY	MALARIA.
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It instantly revitalises the whole nervous organization, imparts new energy to body, brain and nerves.

Virility, a sense of fitness generally, and a brighter outlook upon life are the results of the regular use of this unrivalled remedy. Its regular use produces a keen appreciation of life and ability to fulfil one's duties with zest.

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is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

RAID ON HOME RULE OFFICE.

HOME SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

"THE NATIVE POINT OF VIEW."

On the motion for the adjournment, Commander Wedgwood called attention to the action of the Home Office, under what he called their new anti-Bolo inspiration, in making a raid on the Home Rule for India League, in order to seize a book for which he wrote a preface. This book put before the responsible public of this country the Indian point of view so far as British government in India was concerned. The "New Statesman" had said that this was a book to be read by the Secretary of State for India himself and by the Council of India, and to be pondered over by every Indian civilian. He had been told that by writing a preface to this work he was responsible for a book which recommended sedition and assassination. The book was a passionate plea for self-government in India. Could anybody in that House write a passionate plea of that kind without making the strongest possible case against the existing Administration? To declare that it was not permissible to state in print the facts about political parties in India was to obstruct the best opportunities we had of governing India in the interests not of India alone but of the British Empire. In his opinion, Lajpat Rai was an enormous asset to the Empire, and ought to be encouraged. The use made of the Defence of the Realm Act was utterly unjustifiable, and it was impossible to conceive that if there had been a Liberal Home Secretary the book would have been seized.

SUPERIOR KNOWLEDGE.

Sir G. Cave said the action of the Government was not taken with the motive of stopping the statement of facts or the statement of what was described as the native point of view. This book was brought to his notice by the Government of India, who probably knew more than Commander Wedgwood. After reading the book he came to the conclusion that the India Office were quite justified in their objection. No one who had read the book carefully could doubt that it was a book intended to promote sedition and which even encouraged violent crime. The hon. member had said in his preface that he knew nothing whatever of the author of the book. He (Sir G. Cave) knew a good deal more about the author, and about other books he had written. He was a man who was deported from India, and for good reason. During the war he had been partly in France and partly in the United States, and he had had close relations with men who were known as agents of Germany, and the Government had the best reason for believing that he had taken from them money obtained from Germany. This book he believed was written during the war; it was written for the purpose of helping Germany in the war and making trouble in our great Dependency. (Hear, hear). The book was translated into German. In the light of that knowledge, or even without it, he was sure that any fair-minded or independent member of the House who read the book and remembered the attempted assassination of Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, resulting in the death of several persons and the repeated murder of officials in India in recent years, would say that to allow such a work to be published with the risk of its circulation in India would be a serious dereliction of duty.

The Home Secretary then proceeded to read some passages from the book, and had not concluded his speech when at 11-30 o'clock the House stood adjourned.

Replying to questions by Mr Anderson, Sir George Cave says:—It is impossible to define the leaflets which come within the Regulation in more precise language than the Regulation itself. Any printed matter with regard to which doubt arises should be submitted to the Press Bureau for a decision. As a general rule the leaflet would be either passed or stopped as a whole, but in some cases it may be possible to indicate certain passages, the deletion of which would enable the leaflet to be passed.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

A meeting in favour of Divorce Law Reform was held in Birmingham in mail week, and was addressed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, president of the Divorce Law Reform Union, and by Lord Burnham.

A letter was read from Mr. Birrell, in which he described the present divorce law as "an outrage on the civilization for which we are contending so fiercely and heroically from one end of the world to the other." It was clear, he continued, that many important and official members of the Church of England were organizing an opposition in Parliament, but the Church of England was not now entitled to treat the whole nation as if it were an appanage.—"The Times."

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LAVONA HAIR TONIC WILL DO IT.

No matter how short, thin and straggling your hair may be—or even if you are bald—you can quickly, easily and positively grow a luxuriant head of beautiful glossy hair by the regular use of Lavona Hair Tonic. You can make this hair tonic yourself from the following formula:—3 ozs. bay rum, 1 oz. lavona de composee and ½ drachm of menthol crystals, and you are certain to be pleased with the results you obtain from its use. Rub it well into the hair roots night and morning and it will keep your scalp clean, healthy and free from dandruff; it also feeds and stimulates the hair roots and promotes hair growth in an astonishing manner. It makes dull hair bright and glossy, stops falling hair and makes dry brittle hair soft and silky. Any chemist can supply you with the necessary ingredients at small cost and the tonic is quite easy to prepare.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For there months' Bills Rs. **98-12-0** per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues o the Government of India on the.....

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A G Cox, Flying Corps.
Lieut W W Cranston, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E E Edwaddis, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W H Holmes, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut D Jaskson, Black Watch.
Lieut R M Leveson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J J Low, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W L Ward, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A Wear, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Goddard, West Yorkshires
Second-Lieut R Loney, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut E Golding, Service Corps.
Lieut J Hood, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt A B Jarvis, Middlesex.
Capt D L Monaghan, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Richardson, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G H Stovold, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C O Wilson, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F Harries, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W A Howard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Riggs, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Timmins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt H C A Hoare, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut F F Keller, Londons.

DIED.

Lieut H Buckingham, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A A Matheson, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H F Abey, Field Artillery.
Lieut G D Arden, Engineers.
Capt A J Beard, Essex.
Second-Lieut E R W Bullen, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J C Bulteel, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Chasteney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T D Conway, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A N Dodd, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Harvey, Engineers.
Lieut J C Henry, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L M King-Harman, Rifle Brigade.
Capt J W Macfarlane, Medicals.
Second-Lieut P Meinerney, Engineers.
Major C I Mckay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Mees, Liverpools.
Lieut L Mills, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S Oldfield, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J H O'Malley, West Kents.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

KILLED

Second-Lieut C H Churchill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B T Davenport, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Houghton, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F B Jewell, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S Kent, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain R Littledale, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut F A D A Raper, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut H B Ryley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Tait, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G Wilson, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W O Cornish, Flying Corps.
Lieut D A D S Macgregor, Flying Corps.
Captain R J McLaren, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S L Nichols, Flying Corps.
Captain A J Rahles-Rahbula, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L E Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W G Robertson, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Rev R J Monteith, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C W Adcock, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A Anable, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H A Bancks, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J H Baxter, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P L Bayley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A Brealey, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A M Brickell, Lancasters.
Lieut R D Bridgewater, East Surreys.
Lt-Col W Bovet, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R Brown, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J B R Challen, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R W Creed, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W G Criswick, Royal Fusiliers.
Lt-Col W R A Dawson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R Dill, Lancasters.
Captain W G Dove, West Kents
Captain R G Dunthorne, South Lancashire.
Second-Lieut H F Green, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Griffiths, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G H Hall, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D Harvey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Hickson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G H Hill, Sussex.
Captain W E Hill, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G W Hocker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Y Hole, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S F Holliday, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A E Holman, South Lancashires.
Rev C F B Hunter, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut R R Jameson, Royal Fusiliers.
Major T G Key, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J Knowles, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Kontili, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J Logan, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut D McLeod, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Manson, Highland L. I.
Lieut H K May, Berkshires.
Captain W H Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Page, Norfolks.
Lieut K M Papworth, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E C Prattley, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C C Reed, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H P Smith, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E H Thornton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P C L Timony, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut T Walker, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H D Wells, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut V F West, Essex.
Captain J L Whalley, Essex.
Lieut C H Wood, Royal Fusiliers.
Rev C P Wright, Chaplain.
Lieut W A Yerbury, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E E W Bowen, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A S Goddard, Norfolks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut Herbert Gregson, Machine-gun Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain H L Morley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W R Taylor, East Kents.

MISSING.

Lt-Col R H Baldwin, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut D Barten, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J Broadwood, General List.
Second-Lieut E G Bungard, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H W Crook, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A V Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Elliot, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain I T Golds, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A L Hart, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F C R Hill, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L C Hodge, West Kents.
Second-Lieut V S Leather, West Kents.
Captain J D McElroy, Manchesters.
Captain E H Martyn, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C E Murton, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J G Poulter, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J A M Robertson, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut S E Sanders, West Kents.
Captain G H R Taylor, Suffolks
Second-Lieut H Thomson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H Whincup, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H P Willcox, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain C J I F Hopegood, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.

Lieut G H Cole, Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut H W Ashforth, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Buchanan, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E O Davis, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E R Joicey, Lancers.
Second-Lieut S Kirkpatrick, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H de B Shaw, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Thompson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Vick, Liverpools.

DIED.

Sister F Astell, Territorial Nursing Service.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C W Cameron, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Flower, Flying Corps.
Captain D Lindsey, Dorsets.
Lieut S J Marlow, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J A S Palmer, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut H Stevenson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut F G Goodyear, Londons.
Second-Lieut A C Marden, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut T W Giles, East Yorkshires.
Captain A Gilmour, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J D Hay, Lancasters.
Lieut H F Marris, Engineers.
Captain C K Merewether, Wiltshires.

DIED.

Second-Lieut J G Ironside, Gordons.
Lieut H H Lefebvre, Veterinary Corps.
Captain A Robb Smith, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Major J Agnew, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut J Brodie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S H Cutler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A O Day, Engineers.
Captain H A Eiloart, Londons.
Lieut W M Flaxington, Wellingtons.
Captain C F Fraser, Medicals.
Captain H W Goodway, Londons.
Lieut G S Grant, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Haysey, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J E Hilton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H Lane, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R Lawson, Durhams.
Captain C W Lagenby, Field Artillery.
Captain T H Little, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W S McCrea, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J F Matheson, Medicals.
Captain G A W Monk, Devons.
Lt-Col H H S Morant, Durhams.
Captain A Morbey, Londons.
Major H C Moss, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D M Nelson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R O Phillips, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Plowes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Reid, Londons.
Second-Lieut A W Rhodes, Wellingtons.
Major E H Riches, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A P Rodman, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut G P Runge, Durhams.
Lieut J Ruthven, East Yorkshires.
Lieut F J Southern, Essex.
Second-Lieut F Heber Smith, Field Artillery.
Major A Stein, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W D Truswell, Manchesters.
Lieut A J C Tucker, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J Whitehead, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T Wint, North Staffords.
Lieut L H W Wyatt, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut R H Barker, Lincolns.

MISSING

Second-Lieut F J Archer, Sherwoods.
Captain A G Bryce, Medicals.
Captain H D Clement-Smith, Medicals.
Lieut A H Flint, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L C Newman, Welsh Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P S Woolf. Hussars should read Lieut.

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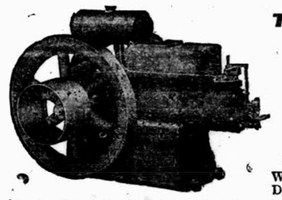


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